

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS-\$2.00 A YEA
Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 10.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Wednesday. - July 4, 1866.

The Fourth.

To-day is the nineteenth anniversary of the independence of America. We do not propose inflicting a spread-eagle speech, but just having emerged from a third baptism of blood, which has flowed like water to establish the great doctrine that man is capable of self-government, we congratulate our readers on this national morning that our Government is stronger and wiser to-day, and more prosperous than during any previous hour of its existence, and has no peer in power and intelligence on the habitable globe. We wish each reader a pleasant holiday.

The day, in this city, will not be observed by any general celebration. The Cornet Band, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, left last evening on the steamer Knapp for Taylors Falls. A large picnic party will spend the day at Fairy Falls—three miles from the city—while numerous other parties will visit the various pleasant lakes in the vicinity.

The copperheads are making a great talk about soldiers not being appointed to office. They ought to hold their tongues in shame after having beaten Adjutant Peller for County Auditor, and Major Kennedy for Register of Deeds. Much as they talk about how they would remember the soldier, one would think that in some of the offices in this country one soldier would be found, but such is not the case. Either no copperhead went to war—or else these copperhead blisters are insincere. They have been very careful not to elect a soldier to office so far in this country, where they have it all their own way, and they will probably maintain the same circumstances in the future.—*Hastings Independent*.

Not so in the Republican county of Washington. Our people venerate the true soldier. In Dakota county they murder soldiers—they killed George Arnold, and attempted the lives of Joel G. Brown and Louis Dezelle, because they were the army blue.

Hugh McCue had to be transported to Washington county to get his deserts for the murder of George Arnold. Of course Dakota would not give a soldier an office. It was natural that they should defeat the gallant Peller and Kennedy—Democrats as they have always been, but brave soldiers of the Union army. Washington County's Sheriff was long connected with the military department—our Treasurer was Lieutenant-Colonel of one of our regiments, while our city Marshal was a member of the glorious old First, and subsequently a Lieutenant in the Veteran Corps. That's the difference!

The New York Tribune gives the following brief pen and ink sketch of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, member of Congress from this District:

Sitting in the midst of the Democratic members, though himself a sturdy Republican, is Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, a Philadelphia boy in origin, and, by his early traditions, a party Democrat. Transplanted to the better West, he embraced with generous devotion the tenets of the youthful Republican party, and has filled with great honor the office of Lieutenant Governor. He is a smooth faced, auburn haired young man—the youngest member of the House, and has speech for the Educational Bureau. He was an ardent and intelligent argument conceived in gratitude and confirmed by conviction. He belongs to a singularly gifted family.

Rents in Wall Street—Some Mammoth Figures.

N. Y. Letter to Rochester American.

It is now a question whether a rent can be demanded for certain (Metropolitan) localities so extravagant as to shut off tenants. The high rents of years ago appear trifling when compared with the present rates; and hence one may well wonder when the demand will abate. The marble building corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, rents, in the aggregate, for \$250,000 per year; this sum being made up by the various banks, brokers and lawyers, who play the agreeable part of tenants. The Board of Brokers pay annually \$25,000 for a chamber about fifty by seventy feet, in which its daily sessions are held. Brokers' offices range from \$2,000 to \$4,000; and hence many club together and half a dozen desks may be seen in a single basement. The most profitable rental, relative to its cost, in the

LOCAL NEWS.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

OUR PAPER TO-DAY.—We anticipate our time of going to press this morning a few hours, in order to give all connected with the office the benefit of a patriotic holiday.

Church Improvements.

A meeting of the congregation connected with the First (Myrtle Street) Presbytery church was held at the M. E. church on Monday evening to devise ways and means for the repair of their church edifice, which was so severely damaged by the tornado of last week. A. C. Lull, Esq., was called to the chair. It was stated by

gentlemen having the work in charge

that they had already repaired the

building sufficiently for its protection

from further damage—that to re-place

the spire and organ, and make other

desirable improvements, would cost

about \$2,000. After a full interchange of opinion, the meeting concluded that an attempt to make all

improvements desired, would be impracticable at this time. It was then

unanimously resolved to raise by sub-

scription among the congregation and

friends of the church, six hundred

dollars, which amount was deemed

sufficient to place the interior of the

building in thorough repair. To ac-

complish this object, committees, rep-

resenting the various geographical

divisions of the city, were ap-

pointed to call upon our citizens to solicit sub-

scriptions to carry out these designs.

These committees are—for the north

of the city, Mr. E. E. Herring, Wm.

Souden, Mrs. G. M. Seymour, and

Mrs. W. M. McCluer. For the south

portion of the city, Prof. W. L. Butts,

Mr. A. J. Van Vorhes and Miss Alida

Cormann. For Holcombe's Addition,

H. A. Jackman, Mrs. Plummer and

Mrs. Aker. For the central portion

of the city, Messrs. J. S. May, W. E.

Thorne, C. L. Lockwood, J. N. Darms,

and Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Holmes and

Miss Abbie Prescott and Miss Frankie Riles.

It is hoped that when these com-

mittees call upon our citizens, they

will be received with the liberality so

peculiar to our people.

THE STEAMER KNAFFT—CORRECTION.

From a paragraph which ap-

peared in our local columns a week or

two since, an impression has been

created that Captain Knapp had dis-

posed of his elegant steamer "G. B.

Knapp," to the Davidson Line. We

were misled into such belief from

sources which we deemed reliable.

The impression was no doubt created

through a misapprehension of a busi-

ness arrangement between the two

lines, which in no way involves a

transfer of the boat or in any manner

affects the independence of the St.

Croix line. We regret being to this

error. A horrid old bachelo-

r says that the way things are go-

ing now, a man that needs a wife

will only have to step into a milliner's

shop, purchase a waterfall, "plumbers,"

"false curls," "false calves," &c., put

them together and have one without

further trouble.

About 125 immigrants arrived here

this week. They were fine looking

people, and are a portion of a party of

several thousand who have just come

from the old country. They were

here two days waiting for friends and

team to convey them into the country.

They are thrifty, industrious people

and will be a valuable acquisition.—

Hudson Star.

DURING the storm of last Friday evening, a man named John Ker, in the town of West Union, was standing by a fence near his house when a flash of lightning knocked him senseless, and tumbled over a dozen sheep in a flock in front of him. After a short time he was able to crawl to the house, and has since fully recovered.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

The Senate of Connecticut visited

New York city last week.

A barge containing 5000 bushels

of wheat collided with the steamer

Hudson, opposite Prescott, and instant-

aneously sunk. The wheat belonged

to parties in Hudson, Wis.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little son of Hiram Berkey, Esq., of Marine—an interesting boy of five years of age, received a fearful wound from the kick of a horse a few days since, fracturing his skull, and otherwise dangerously wounding him. Doctors Reiner and Noyes are attending him and entertain hopes of his recovery, though the case is very critical.

DAN. CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.—Our readers will observe by the advertisement in another column, that this Great Moral Show is to exhibit here on Friday next. Dan. Castello has the faculty of getting up the best kind of a show, and undoubtedly will be greeted with a crowded canvas upon his appearance here.

MAIN STREET SEWER.—Proposals for the construction of a stone sewer through a portion of Main street south of the Minnesota House, were received and canvassed yesterday by the City Council. Three proposals were offered for the entire work, as follows: Thomas Sinclair, for \$1,715; Michael McHale, for \$1,587.75; James Kelly, for \$1,335.

There was also a remonstrance of property owners presented, protesting against the prosecution of the work. There not being a full board present, the Council adjourned until next Friday evening, when definite action will be taken upon the question.

THE CROPS.—The late rains will add millions to the wealth of Minnesota. Our farmers who felt discouraged a few weeks since, are now wearing smiling faces. A ride in the country a few days ago convinced us that this section of the State will produce a full average of the cereals. The late tornado did some damage to corn, but no serious seads will follow.

BIG TRAIN.—The train of Montana explorers, under Tom. Holmes, was not large—numbering two hundred and ten men—but Tom is a large man, and will go through all right. The train reached Port Wadsworth on the 12th, and ere this must be near their destination. They will all be glad to get back to Minnesota. They are a set of "mistaken souls who dream of heaven" in the most God-forsaken country on the continent.

RESOLUTIONS—THANKS.

On Board the Steamer G. B. Knapp, June 20, 1866.

We, excursionists from the various towns of the upper St. Croix Valley having for the past two days been the recipients of the hospitality kind attentions and courteous affability of Capt. Oscar Knapp, Clerk Geo. Hayes, and the crew of the new, elegant and commodious St. Croix Packet the *G. B. Knapp*.

Resolved, That we tender them individually and collectively our sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgements as a slight token of esteem and appreciation of their earnest endeavors to make our trip a pleasant and agreeable one.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the difficulties and discouragements which have been encountered and overcome by Capt. Knapp in the construction of this craft—his worthy namesake—and its establishment on this trade, and we heartily congratulate him on the completion of his project and commend him our best wishes for future success.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend the *G. B. Knapp* to all who may have occasion to travel on the St. Croix river for pleasure or profit, as a means of safe, quick and convenient transit.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published by request in the *Taylor's Falls Reporter*, *Polk Co. Press* and *Stillwater Messenger*.

ROBT. WILSON, Chairman.

Starke Rowles, Secretary.

We are indebted to Messrs. Butts & Co., real estate agents, for furnishing the following real estate transactions, in addition to the long list published in our last issue, being for the week ending July 2, 1866:

Leach to Boker, 144 acres in sec. 34 town 29 range 20—consideration,

\$2000.

Smith to Burns, part of lot 4 Baytown—\$160.

Klassey to Goodman, lot 7 block 2, Holcombe's Addition to Stillwater—\$500.

Gregory to Harm, sq ne qr sec 3 T. 28 R 20—\$360.

Kent to Metcalf, 200 acres in sec 10 T 28 R 20—\$800.

Metcalf to Archibald, 200 acres sec 14 T 32 R 20—\$700.

Johnson to Hankinson, sq se qr sec 14 T 32 R 20—\$360.

Churchill & Nelson to Tozer, lot 2 block 42, city of Stillwater—\$350.

A DAY OF REST.—The fourth of July and the twenty-second of February are made holidays by law in Minnesota; while the Sabbath is almost universally conceded to be a "day of rest." Had it not been for the loud snoring—which almost equalled a Mississippi steamer—we could have appreciated the fitness of the last named arrangement last Sabbath, while in one of our churches. A night-shirt was all that the man needed to complete the picture. The snoring was bully!

A BIG STORY OR A BIG FLEECER.—We see it stated that Geo. P. Brackett, of New Centerville, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, sheared twenty-four pounds and five ounces of well washed wool from "Old Dick," a Spanish Merino Buck. The *Prescott Journal* prints affidavits to sustain this statement.

The following gentlemen holding office in this State under the general government, were confirmed in their respective positions at the executive session of the Senate on Monday:

Registers of Land Offices—Chas. B. Whitney, Taylor's Falls; B. F. Baker, Minneapolis; S. Marvin, Du Luth; Henry A. Swift, St. Peter. Ast. Receivers—Sidney Luse, Du Luth; J. B. Downer, St. Peter.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—A letter from Vieinia, June 6, states that Gen. McClellan went down to Prague a few days since, from Dresden, where he has been residing for several months, and after visiting the lions of that fine old town, and paying his respects to General Benedek, the commander-in-chief of the northern Austrian army, he took his departure for Munich. He is expected here in a few days, and will probably occupy himself considerably in observing the immense military preparations now in progress in Europe.

W. Washington Carrington, Esq., a prominent citizen of Richwoods township, Peoria county, Illinois, was severely and fatally injured by being gored by a steer which he was driving up on a pair of scales to be weighed. The animal turned upon him, and one of his horns pierced him in the breast, inflicting a terrible wound in the region of the heart.

NEWS ITEM:

The frequent loss of goods from the cars of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, and from the cars of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, having for some time mystified the managers of these roads, they secured the services of Messrs. Firth & Co., Detectives, of Chicago, to ferret out the affair. Robert Kinney, of the Chicago detective force, succeeded in finding a large quantity of the stolen goods at Peoria, Ill., and traced the thieves from Peoria to Hamilton, Ohio, where he found the headquarters of a regularly organized band of thieves.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Indemnity Claimed from the United States for the Fenian Invasion.

A Fearless Member Hissed and Hooted at for Opposing It.

Ottawa (C. W.) Correspondence (June 22) of the New York Herald.

A scene of the most unexpected nature occurred in the House of Assembly to-night. Mr. Galt moved for the indemnification of the government for the extra payment of \$1,000,000 to the Fenian Troubles. Several members of the government and government party spoke in advocacy of the measure.

This called Mr. W. F. Chambers, of Brockville, one of the most independent members of the Canadian legislature, to his feet. He commenced by announcing that he was bound to no party, and that he had no pay, except for his right and service on his side. He could not agree with the speakers who had preceded him that it was expedient or wise to raise a force of permanent volunteers that would be able to resist the power of the United States. [Hisses and disorder.] I fear not to speak the truth. The thing is impossible, and if it has come to that pass that members of the house are to be sent down when they have been sent up in an instant, then it is time at least to protest against it. [Cheers of "Order." "G. on" etc.] Let him go on, and confession! If you tell me a hand of 1,000 Fenians is one thing, and 30,000,000 is another, 300,000 of American people are another, and to attempt the defense of this country against them is an absurdity, and would be a deception of the people of Canada, which I, one of your independent representatives, will resist to the last of my ability.

No sooner was interruption here ensued from all parts of the house, amid which Mr. Chambers' voice became inaudible. When he could again be heard he said: It is because the representative of a foreign journal (meaning the New York Herald) is in the house, that I am obliged to submit to snubs and malignant interruptions. But I say, I am not bound to be silent, and my voice shall utter words that the true interests, not only of my constituency, but of the people of the whole of Canada. This country is indefensible. I repeat, against the power of the United States, and therefore any money spent for the purpose of contending with our great republican neighbor in time of war would be useless; extravagance, against which I now firmly protest. [Hisses and groans.] Let the gentlemen of the government sneer and interrupt, but I will go on. [Cheers of "Yes, yes." "Go, go, and natural laughter."] If other gentlemen want to deceive the Canadian people and fear to speak their mind, I tell you again that I am not, and for that purpose will assert my rights on this floor, no matter if I am compelled to stand up to attempt it more than [This was said in a loud whisper.] "Order, order!" etc. I believe in faithfully discharging my duty, and to go to the expense of raising a military force to defend this country against the United States would not only be unwise, but destructive to the interest of Canada. Let such a thing be attempted, such a disposition be shown towards the American people, and the result will be a very bad precedent indeed.

— small but enthusiastic number of Fenians assembled in Milwaukee on the 26th. Major J. T. Barrett of Iowa, was the chief orator of the evening. Major B. announced that hereafter the Fenians would work in secret, and added that within five weeks we should hear of another fight in Canada. President Johnson was severely censured, and Congress patted on the back. Head Center Burke of the Milwaukee district, is out with a proclamation, urging unity of action among the Brotherhood.

— The rebel General Joe Johnston's Confederate Express Company is again in trouble. Only thirty per cent. of the stockholders have responded to the calls for assessments, and it is now arranged to confiscate, for the benefit of those who have paid in their quota, what has been paid by those who decide to pay more. Only \$100,000 has so far been realized, which has all been consumed in payment of large salaries and expenses.

— The Evansville Journal of June 22 says: "We have a rumor that some cold-blooded murders were committed near the line between Knox and Daviess counties, a few days since. Our informant says a family of six persons were murdered, it is supposed, by a man who had been sent to the penitentiary on the evidence of the deceased some years ago. The villain had just finished his apprenticeship to the above named institution, and returned."

— A conductor has been fined \$500 in Buffalo, New York, for ejecting a man from the car because he refused to give his seat to a woman. The court held that ladies, or those who wish to be considered as such, are legally entitled to no more privileges in public conveyances than men, and that when the latter pay for seats they have a perfect right to occupy them as long as they conduct themselves in a proper manner.

— A Baltimore court has just decided that no title can be legally acquired in property won in a raffle. This is one of the pleasant features of the gift entertainment business. The plaintiff in the case referred to clearly drew a sewing machine, but the law had no remedy for the winner as against the owner of the raffle. It is all illegal and without the province of law.

— Mr. Blood, City Auditor of St. Louis, and formerly Colonel of the 16th Missouri Infantry, has abandoned. The various city contractors lose considerable amounts, but the city treasury is said to be safe. Blood was a leading Spiritualist, and it is said that a woman was at the bottom of his difficulty, he having no less than three wives to mourn his loss. It is said he has gone to South America.

— A man was found dead on the levee at Louisville on the 23d, with one hundred and ten stab in his body. His ears were cut off, and the body was otherwise frightfully mutilated. The case is involved in much mystery. The body is not yet identified.

— Gen. Banks stated in the House on the 20th, that he had reason to believe that steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

— Senator Lane of Kansas is quite ill at the Lindell House in St. Louis. He is threatened with paralysis. His physicians don't think it possible for him to take a seat in the Senate again this session, and advise him to go to Bedford Spring as soon as he is able to travel.

— Twelve hundred dogs have been slaughtered in New York during the past week.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

A New Mansion for the President.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer. It is proposed in Washington, and the proposition is with general approbation, to build a new house for the President in an airy elevated part of the city, sufficiently removed from the neighborhood of the Potomac. For several years past our presidents have been compelled to change their place of abode in summer, from the official residence to some situation more favored by nature than the house chosen for the habitation of the President. But there is no such "soldier's home." Mr. Lincoln invited him in that particular, and Mr. Johnson will be required to follow their example. The President's house may have been located when Washington was laid out by Major Le Enfant, but, if so, the changes have operated to make the location unsatisfactory, and there are means of correcting the evil. But there is no question of the matter of necessity. The White House was, no doubt, a magnificent mansion in its day, but it has outlived its splendor, and taken all in all, is a shabby affair. It was once sufficient for the accommodation of our Presidents and their visitors when the population of the United States was small. There was some opportunity then for the privacy of the occupant to exercise his rights. But of late years the President's house is run down with visitors, who claim a right to roam over it at will, and penetrate all its mysteries, if bolts and locks do not interfere. Owning the premises—such is the theory—there are some people who think it no disgrace to mutilate their own property by cutting curtains and hangings, peeling knotholes and small cracks, and taking out any article that can be readily stolen.

The White House is, in fact, a hotel into which people go whenever they please, and lounge round until they are tired, and then depart, with the intention of making another visit at a convenient time. Now this free-and-easyness may be intensely repulsive, and "in-accordance" with our national character, but it is a very vulgar, nevertheless, and it has, however, induced sufficiently long to call for a new regulation. It will be impossible, however, to introduce any radical reform in the present building. It is not constructed so as to suit the convenience of the occupant, or of those who really are obliged to resort to it upon business, and it has, however, induced sufficiently long to call for a new regulation. It will be impossible, however, to introduce any radical reform in the present building. 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THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR
SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Terms—Two Dollars a Year, invariably in Advance.
Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|--|--------|
| [12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.] | \$1.00 |
| One square, for one insertion, " " " | 80 |
| One-fourth column, 3 months, " " " | 18.00 |
| " " " 1 year, " " " | 20.00 |
| One-half column, 3 months, " " " | 15.00 |
| " " " 1 year, " " " | 18.00 |
| One column, 8 months, " " " | 20.00 |
| " " " 1 year, " " " | 25.00 |
| Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, " " " | 4.00 |
| " " " 6 months, " " " | 3.00 |
| " " " 3 months, " " " | 2.00 |
| " " " 1 year, " " " | 2.50 |
| Advertisments not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until either by a written notice to the editor, the advertiser will be advised, and payment exacted accordingly. | |
| Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change of insertion ordered. | |
| Displayed advertisements, invariably charged extra. | |

The Cheapest place to buy your
DRY - GOODS

— 18 —

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

Where you get good Goods at
low prices.

A beautiful stock of

Dress Goods,

At all prices from 10 cents up.

SILK SAQUES

— A N D —

Basquetines

Cloth Saques & Circulars

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NEW STYLES.

A Handsome line of

Black Silk Cloths and Cassimeres,

Prints, Muslins, &c.,

ALL VERY CHEAP.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

St. Paul, Minn.

WOOLLEN GOODS

— OF —

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Proprietors of the

“ North Star Woolen Mill”

Having returned from the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, has resumed practice in this city.

D. C. HANKS, Albany, III. Stillwater, Minn.

HANKS & JENKS,

RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber at any point on the Mississippi river between St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn.

Will also buy and sell logs on commission n^o 48 Stillwater, Minn.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, *Claim Agent.*

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schenck's Clothing Store,

Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting

Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE STILLWATER CORNET BAND

Offer their services for Public and Private Excursions, Processions, Parties, Celebrations, &c., &c.

GOOD MUSIC—TERMS MODERATE.

Address W. M. CAPRON, Sec'y.

Stillwater, June 7, 1866—4m.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

J. G. BUTLER, CO. Y. REAL ESTATE

AGENTS, STILLWATER, MINN.

Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes, for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Terms moderate. Office, Main street, near Myrtle. June 6, 1866—3m.

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY

PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866—4

JAMES N. CASTLE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

STILLWATER — MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE WITH H. R. MURDOCK.

GODFREY SIEGENTHALER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

PHENIX BLOCK, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State, and promptly attend to all matters pertaining to his profession.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GRAINING,

PAPER HANGING, &c.,

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE TERMS. Orders left at Car's Drug Store, promptly filled.

Paper Hanging, 15 cents per roll.

F. P. SMITH.

WM. M. MCCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office in Murdoch's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DOCTORS WILLEY & HAND,

Consulting Physicians & Surgeons.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

D. W. HARRIS, M. D.

June 10, 1866—4m.

PICTURES.

The undersigned having made great

improvements in his gallery, is now prepared

to walt upon all who may favor him with their

patronage; feeling assured that he can give

entire satisfaction. If a picture is not satisfactory the customer is not required to take it.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of

Frames and Cases—also views of Minnesota scenery, &c.

As many persons wish to know what colors take best in a picture, the following hints may be of interest: Blue takes light; therefore, Purple, Violet, Mauve and Magenta take light. Red or Orange takes dark; thus Scarlet, Brown and Olive-green take dark.

Thankful for past favors, I especially request a continuance of the same.

E. F. EVERITT.

Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

FAMILY FLOUR.—

Warranted equal to the best in the State, delivered free of extra charge, by

BUTLER & DODD.

Buckwheat Flour.

For sale low, by

BUTLER & DODD.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the people of Stillwater and vicinity that he has received a new store on one of the corners of the Lake House—a new stock of fashionable Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold Rings, &c., warranted to be such, respectively.

It is prepared to clean and repair Clocks and to repair Jewelry, &c., in better and more durable manner than the same can be done this side of the St. Croix, or the East.

Give me a call.

All Work Warranted!

B. ILLINGWORTH.

Stillwater, May, 1866—4m.

PETROLEUM OIL, Extra

Quality. For sale, wholesale and

retail, by

J. A. BATES.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Don't fail to call at Mower's Block for

Storage, Forwarding,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

GROCERS,

OWNER LOWER LEVEE AND SIDEY STREET,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Warranted equal to the best in the State,

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Warranted equal to the best in the State,

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 10.
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Wednesday, July 11, 1866.
Congressional Convention.

We have heard frequent inquiries as to the reason why the proper committee has not yet issued a call for a Congressional convention. We cannot answer, but suppose there are good and sufficient reasons for the delay. Our own impression is, that the campaign should only be of sufficient duration to insure a thorough canvass of the district. If nominations are made early in September, ample time will be given for a short and vigorous campaign; while, by that time harvesting will be completed, thus enabling farmers to participate in the various conventions and primary meetings without seriously interfering with private pursuits.

While we favor a late convention for reasons stated, there is one argument in favor of a convention being called at the earliest possible day. Some of our friends are becoming too much excited over the approaching contest, and their zeal is leading them into unwarantable abuse of some of the candidates for nomination. If they keep on in this wholesale manner, some of them will be placed in the embarrassing position of either bolting, or sustaining the man they have for months been abusing or ridiculing—for the probability is that some one of the number of gentlemen prominent in the field will receive the nomination, and nearly all of them have come in for a full share of the lash and spur. We hope to see a kindlier spirit pervade the convention.

Oregon and Nebraska.

It was a close fit in the Nebraska and Oregon elections. The heavy accusations of Missouri guerrillas and Western seducers from the draft powerfully reinforced the Copperhead party, and almost beat the Republicans. The following are the latest returns:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 28, 1866.—A Portland, Oregon, despatch of yesterday says that returns from all the counties except Umatilla, Grant, and Coos give Wood, the Union candidate for Governor, 505 majority. The rest of the Union State ticket is elected by a majority of from 550 to 600. The Unionists also elect 18, a majority of the Legislature.

The Omaha Republican, of the 27th ultimo, says that returns had been received "from all counties except one, which had made no returns as to its vote on the State Constitution; that the whole number of votes cast will not exceed 8,000, perhaps 8,100, (against 5,950 in 1865, and 4,513 in 1864.) The majority for the State Constitution will not be much in excess of 100 votes, while the majority for the Hon. David Butler, the Union candidate for Governor, is reported officially to be 145 votes. The majority of Mr. Marquette, the Union candidate for Congress, is 163 votes.

WESTERN MANUFACTURES.—The N. Y. Tribune, in noticing the growth of manufactures at the West, says:

Appleton, Wisconsin, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Peoria, Illinois, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas, are half a dozen of the thousand young cities and thriving villages that are making desperate efforts to establish manufactures or extend those already established. We hear with pleasure that a Watch factory, with a capital of \$250,000, is being started at Elgin, Ill., 49 miles west of Chicago. Most of the stockholders have hitherto been workmen in the American Watch Factory at Waltham, Mass. They expect to make sixty watches per day.

A WARY clergymen, accused by an old acquaintance by the name of Cobb, replied, "I don't know you, sir." "My name is Cobb," replied the man, who was half seas over. "Ah, sir," replied the clergyman, "you have so much of the corn on that I did not see the cob."

The ladies of Baltimore engaged in the tailoring business have formed an association, and are preparing to open a clothing establishment, so that they can secure to themselves a share of the profits arising from their labor, and thus obtain better wages than they are now receiving. A Ladies Co-operative Tailoring Association has been formed, with constitution, by-laws and officers. All the profits on the work to be divided among the members.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS—\$2.00 A YEA
Invariably in Advance.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, JULY 11, 1866.

NUMBER 44.

Doom of an Apostle.

Elsewhere will be found particulars of the suicide of Senator James H. Lane of Kansas, who deliberately blew his brains out with a pistol at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday night last, in a fit of remorseful desperation, which was the direct consequence of his recent political apostasy. In an evil hour he had betrayed his constituents, and the cause of which he had so long been a zealous champion by voting to sustain the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill. For this betrayal he was indignantly repudiated by the Republican party of Kansas. Perceiving too late the fatal error he had committed he sought his position in the party. He was admitted into the Senatorial caucus upon a written pledge to act with the majority, but he soon discovered that he had for ever lost the confidence of his constituents. Returning to Kansas, he was deeply chagrined by the coldness of his reception. Tortured with shame and remorse for an act of perfidy, which he could not attempt to justify; mortified by the ruin of his political prospects, he passed from despondency to desperation till he at last sought in death a welcome relief from the public scorn and detestation, and the consciousness of personal dishonor which everywhere clings like the shirt of this Nessus to the apostate.

Let his melancholy fate be a warning to Norton. This young gentleman is not so sensitive to the stings of conscience that remorse will ever drive him to physical suicide, but if he had any sense of shame left in him, he would almost rather face death itself than the constituents he has betrayed. Lane, at least, exploited his recreancy in bitter penitence, and, finally, in his own blood; but you shall see this fellow, Norton, brave it out with a face all sweetly wreathed in pretty smiles, and sicken indignation to disgust at the heartless affectation of unconscious innocence—the smirk of callous recklessness—which he will put on.—*St. Paul Press.*

P. S. Later dispatches announce Mr. Lane still living.—ED. MESS.

Money Market.

Gold, under the influence of a heavy speculation, is kept up at a high premium, and on Saturday closed at 153½. On Monday, however, some eighteen millions of gold became payable for interest of the public debt—the 1871 fives, the sixes of 1867, 1868, 1874, and 1881—a knowledge of which checked the speculation.

The demand for gold is light. The Marshalls' "billy" was brought into requisition, when four or five of them were suddenly quited and contributed some sixty or seventy dollars to the city treasury for resisting an officer when in the discharge of his duty.

OUR SCHOOLS—PROF. W. L. BUTTS.

The next school year will commence on the first Monday in September next, after a vacation of three months, with prospects of increasing interest.

It is understood that most of the old corps of teachers will be retained,

while the wants of the additional schools will be supplied with experienced instructors.

It will be gratifying to our citizens to learn that the Board has secured the services of Professor Butts for another year. It is now two years since Mr. Butts became connected with our schools, and such has been his success as a teacher, and to such an extent have the pupils of all our schools and the parents of the children become attached to him, that when it was understood that he contemplated another field of labor, all united in saying to him—"we will not let thee go." In accordance with an expressed wish of nearly every tax-payer in the city (gotten up without his knowledge), the Board wisely increased his salary to a figure more nearly than heretofore remunerative; and in deference to this expression of the feeling of our citizens, Mr. Butts relinquishes a much more lucrative position, urgently tendered, to become Principal and general Superintendent of the Red Wing Schools. By the action of the Board, we understand that Mr. Butts will now have the sole management of the internal arrangement of the schools—their classification and general supervision.

DE-BARRED.—The *Viola*, with a large party from Hudson on board, started for Taylors Falls on the 4th, but getting stuck on that eternal or infernal sand-bar at the head of Lake St. Croix, the party turned their faces southward and spent the day and evening at Prescott.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Commissioner Newton places the wheat crop of Minnesota for the year 1866 at 20 per cent below that of last year. Every farmer we have conversed with is of the opinion that the yield for the present season will be at least twenty per cent greater than ever before since the settlement of the State. Certainly, if we can form any opinion from the appearance of the Honorable Commissioner had very incompetent agents in Minnesota, or makes an error in his footing. The accounts from different sections of the State are numerously in favor of an unprecedented yield.—*St. Peter Tribune.*

The telegraph brings the intelligence that, contrary to previous intimations, Major Paulding has been found guilty of disobedience of orders, and sentenced to be cashiered, pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned for one year. Considering that this punishment is inflicted for a purely technical offence, and that Major Paulding is held to be blameless of any intentional wrong in the premises, it would seem to be of extraordinary and unwarrantable harshness, and it is to be earnestly hoped the sentence will be set aside by the Secretary of War.—*St. Paul Press.*

Gold closed yesterday at 140½; Wheat, in Milwaukee, at 192½@193.

LOCAL NEWS.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

£3 Reading matter on every page.

Attention! Fall in!

Old soldiers and others desirous of organizing an Independent Infantry Company in this city, are requested to meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening in Armory Hall at 7½ o'clock. OLD SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE.—Bro. T. J. King, of St. Paul, G. S. of I. O. G. T., will visit this city next Friday at half past 4 p.m., to confer degrees. The members are earnestly requested to be present at that hour.

Per order of the W. C. Stillwater, July 11, 1866.

The Fourth at Taylors Falls.

When we wish to leave town to spend the Fourth, command us to Taylors Falls. No more wild, grand, or beautiful scenery can be found in the great West—no other village with such palatial residences and such charming surroundings need be desired—while the citizens are imbued with a spirit of hospitality and refinement that is refreshing to mingle with.

On Tuesday evening a large party of ladies and gentlemen of this city—accompanied by our Comet Band—placed themselves under the care of Capt. Knapp and Clerk Hayes, of the steamer *G. B. Knapp*, duly labeled for Taylors Falls. The night was beautiful, and as the steamer went plowing through the meanderings of the beautiful St. Croix—passing at one moment along the base of towering mountains, and the next opening to view wide expanses of prairie, dotted with timber and shimmering lakes—the scene was worthy the pen of a Taylor or the pencil of a Bierstadt. The party arrived at the Falls at an early hour, when the villagers were found all astir and the juvenile portion boiling over with patriotic fervor.

The early morning was consumed by visitors in viewing the wild and picturesque scenery by which the town is surrounded. By 8 o'clock, the long lines of vehicles commenced arriving from the surrounding country, and by 10 o'clock there had assembled in the beautiful grove selected for the exercises from 1500 to 2000 people. Hon. W. H. C. Folsom presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hall, and the Declaration was read by Luther Wyckoff, Esq. The oration by Rev. Wm. McKinley was a masterly production—evincing a thorough knowledge of history, as well as a mind disciplined to close thought and logical reasoning. While the production was entirely free from bombast, it was interspersed with many fine and thrilling passages, and was up to the spirit of the times. The dinner was superb, and as free to all as the free air by which they were surrounded. After dinner, Judge Clough, of Wisconsin, favored the audience with a short, but very appropriate impromptu address. The entire exercises were interspersed with the excellent music of the Stillwater Band and vocal music by a number of Glee Clubs. In the evening the young people kept up the merry dance until the stars went asleep. The entire affair was a success, reflecting credit upon the good taste, patriotism and generosity of the people of Taylors Falls.

Personally, we are under obligations to our old friend, Mr. J. W. Davis, in town a few days since. Mr. Davis went to New Orleans some years ago—in business when the rebellion broke out—and remained there during the entire struggle. Many efforts were made to induce him to take up arms against the old flag, but he maintained his old principles throughout the storm. He returns to New Orleans in a few days.

ON THE WEATHER.—The past eight days have been excessively warm—last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the mercury ranging from 95 to 98° in the shade. During those three days the general business was re-opening paper collars and drinking iced-water. Rain is very much needed in this locality.

POTATO BUGS.—We never saw one of these destructive and disgusting insects, or reptiles, or beasts, or whatever class they belong to, until the present season. We have not heard of serious ravages in the country in this vicinity, but they are playing sad havoc in some of the gardens in the city. Through some portions of the southern part of the State, it is feared the potato crop will be entirely ruined. The proper name of the insect is the "Ten-striped Beetle," and they are represented as being very tenacious of life. They are about the size of an ordinary bean, red in color, with black spots, and are in substance, pulpy. A dozen of these creatures will strip a large hill of potatoes in a single day, leaving nothing but the naked stalks to mark their ravages.

The Cedar Valley (*Iowa*) Times, in speaking of the ravages which this insect is committing in that State, says:

"Let every man and woman in the country or in town, who has a potato patch, try experiments for the destruction of these pests and report progress. Something must be done to stop the destruction of the vines by these insatiate creatures or we may as well quit trying to raise potatoes."

PERSONAL.—We were glad to meet our old friend, Mr. J. W. Davis, in town a few days since. Mr. Davis went to New Orleans some years ago—in business when the rebellion broke out—and remained there during the entire struggle. Many efforts were made to induce him to take up arms against the old flag, but he maintained his old principles throughout the storm. He returns to New Orleans in a few days.

PICKING A PIC-NIC PARTY.—A party of ladies and gentlemen—mostly from the country—held a picnic and ball at Corcoran Lake on the fourth. During their festivities, one gentleman missed a fine buffalo robe—another party soon found them selves minus a valise, containing the dancing wardrobes of three young ladies. Suspicion fell upon a man residing in the neighborhood—whose name we have forgotten—and a search warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Seymour, who soon found the property and arrested the dealer in furs and crinoline. The arrest was for stealing the buffalo robe, and appearing before one of our Justices, he plead guilty and was fined fifty dollars and costs. When sentence was pronounced, an officer immediately arrested him again for stealing the valise and dry goods. "Guilty," responded the admires of female attire. "Fifty dollars and costs, to stand committed until paid," responded the Justice—amounting in all to \$116.00. Expensive amusements for the festive chaps.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.—The following very sensible remarks we copy from an exchange:

"We cannot censure a man in business who does not advertise, if he has nothing worth advertising, but readers must know that the business man who throws out his sign in a newspaper, and is not ashamed of his stock of goods, can always furnish better quality at lower prices than those who, either through shame or penitence, never let the public know what they are doing."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAN CASTELLO.

DAN CASTELLO has always been a favorite with the circuit-going public, and there was a general disappointment last Friday when the time came and no steamer in sight. The Southern Belle was aground on Willow River Bar since day-light. But the invincible Dan would not surrender. Procuring a powerful little tug, the Belle managed to get off in time exhibit in the evening to the largest crowd ever under one canvas in this city—numbering two thousand or more. It was the best entertainment of the kind with which our citizens have been favored. The riding was fine and the tumbling splendid—Castello himself performing some of the most remarkable feats. His celebrated Circassian horse was greatly admired. There was less low vulgarity connected with the exhibition than usually attends such entertainments, though a few slurs were thrown out which were in bad taste, to say the least.

THE WEATHER.—The past eight days have been excessively warm—last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the mercury ranging from 95 to 98° in the shade. During those three days the general business was re-opening paper collars and drinking iced-water. Rain is very much needed in this locality.

A NEW FEATURE.—We have heard of the "Rogues Gallery" and the "Reporter's Gallery," but it has been reserved for the editor of the Shakopee Argus to introduce an Editorial Gallery into his sanctum: Being desirous of forming a *recherche* gallery he addressed the "Minnesota Editors" earnestly soliciting a card photograph of every editor in the State to be sent to his office as early as possible, and "promising to have them all handsomely framed, and will pay—if pay is wanted—one dollar for each picture." The editorial autograph and name of the paper to be on the front lower end of the photograph. Of course no editor will decline complying with this unique request. That gallery will draw especially upon the fair ones of Shakopee.

BRUSHING UP.—Most of the damages sustained by the late tornado, except acres of fine shrubbery, have been repaired. Roofs, partially new, and new chimneys on old houses, however, give many of the buildings a quaint appearance.

ON THE 22D INST. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MR. DONNELLY introduced a resolution to enable discharged soldiers to change their homestead selections in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It provides that where soldiers have made selections of homesteads, while in the service of the United States, through agents, and where the selections prove, on examination, not to be satisfactory, that they may have the first selection cancelled and apply for a new selection.

THE CALL OF THE DOOLITTLE-JOHNSON.

AN UNDERTAKING.—Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right."

A CONTEMPORARY MAKES THIS PITHY COMMENT ON THIS PLANK OF THE "PROPERTY" PLATFORM:

"Then why have bayonets, amnesties, pardons, proclamations and telegrams from the President and Secretary of State, now, and in the past four years, dictated, controlled, and influenced this free and voluntary action? Are we to understand that a State has a right to qualify rebels to assume office?"

AND WHEREAS, George W. Campbell and Harriet Campbell his wife, of Point Douglas, Washington county (then Territory, now) State of Minnesota, and Alice Van Duzen, of Hastings, Washington county (then Territory, now) State of Minnesota, did, on the second day of October, A. D. 1855, execute and deliver to James Lankton, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, and State of Wisconsin, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on said day for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) for the use of securing the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) therein named:

WHEREIN THEY DID GRANT AND CONVEY TO THE SAID JAMES LANKTON, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER, ALL THAT TRACT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, TOGETHER WITH THE HEREDITAMENTS THEREUPON, BEING IN THE CITY OF OSHKOSH, IN THE COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO, STATE OF WISCONSIN, AS FOLLOWS:

"Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right."

AND WHEREAS, said indenture of mortgage was on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1863, duly assigned and transferred, by the mortgagees, aforesaid, to John Van Hoosen, his heirs and assigns by deed of assignment, bearing date on that day, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, on the fifth day of November A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washington, aforesaid, in book G of mortgages on page 100.

AND WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of said mortgage, and there known to be the date of this notice, due upon the said mortgage the sum of one thousand and nine dollars and thirty cents (\$1000.30) and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the same, or to foreclose by said mortgage or any other process;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE IN SAID INDENTURE OF MORTGAGE, CONTAINED AND AGREED TO IN THE STATED IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED IN THE ABOVE DESCRIBED MORTGAGE, THAT THE SAID PROPERTY, AS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, IS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS, FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, AFORESAID, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH ON THE DAY OF AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, A. D. 1866,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING OF THAT DAY, AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS IN STILLWATER, IN WASHINGTON COUNTY AFORESAID.

ELI ROBINSON, ATT'Y FOR ASSIGNEES OF MORTGAGE.

JOHN VAN HOOSEN, ATT'Y FOR MORTGAGEE.

DATED JULY 11, 1866.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

EXORBITANT TAXATION OF OUR PEOPLE.

Enormities of Congressional Action.

LEGISLATION FOR CLASS-INTEREST,

The Sentiment of the People.

IEWS OF REPUBLICAN JOURNALISTS.

From Harper's Weekly.

WHAT DO WE PAY FOR
The fiscal year 1865-66 will close by the time these lines are published. It is already known that the statistics of the Treasury Department to estimate the revenue for the years. They report that the revenue from internal taxes will not be less than \$305,000,000., and that the revenue from customs (which is payable in gold) will not be less than \$157,000,000, equal to \$205,000,000 in currency. In all they tell us that the revenue will not be less than \$50,000,000, a larger income than is enjoyed by any other government on the face of the earth.

This is not a subject for unmixed satisfaction. It is grand that our Government is the richest in the world. But, after all, these riches are drawn from the labor and toil of the people of the United States, and the imposition must just as well be in another shape—namely, that the citizens of the United States are the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth.

If the population of the country may be safely estimated at \$22,000,000, we are paying this year at the rate of \$15.60 per head, which is double the average rate paid in 1850. It is not quite so grand to realize that we tax women and child, white and colored, twice as much money to support our free republican Government as is paid by the "downtrodden masses of Europe" (we are anticipating the return of next week) to maintain their "worn-out, bloated despotism." Our whilst is a good one, and sounds clear and shrill; but we are being taxed severely, and our reflections are timely, in view of the final adjustment of the tax and tariff bills in Congress. The Revenue Commission urged the revision of a number of not very productive and decidedly iniquitous taxes, and the reduction of others. Neither House of Congress has adopted its suggestions, and the Senate, under the leadership of Stevens, Reed, and Sherman, seems inclined to insist on maintaining the present scale of taxation. Some economists urged upon Congress, both for the sake of tax-payers and for the sake of the revenue, a reduction of the exorbitant duties upon foreign goods. They seem more likely to be increased than reduced.

The most curious feature in the affair is that these important questions appear to be considered by Congress exclusively from the point of view of class interest. When the internal revenue on tobacco is in question, committees are heard representing the tobacco growers, the cigar makers and the tobacco vendors; no one represents the smokers. When the sugar and duty are under consideration, the importers who represent the mining interests others who represent the importing interests, others who represent the rolling interest; notably at all seems to represent consumers of iron. When the tax or duty on wool comes up, delegations appear before the Committee to argue the case from the point of view of the public who have no delegates and no friends. When the newspapers tell us that a hard fight is being waged in committee on the wool duty, we know that the question at issue is whether—the poor, the plebeian public shall be molested by the wool growers, or by the woolen manufacturers, or by the importers. It is not a question of the public, but of the importers.

It is a foregone conclusion, and we are used to it. So we care very little which of the rival claimants for the plunder, of which we are sure to be bereft, wins the day. It is a nice question how long this sort of thing will last, and how it will end. We remember, about five years ago, that a question was raised as to whether the tariff was being altered, that a question was raised as to whether the tariff was nearly prohibitory. It was proposed to make it wholly so. The proposition was maintained by Senator Simmons of Rhode Island on behalf of the Wood Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island. There was nobody to answer him. The owners of wood-screws hadn't any friends. What they did was to call a meeting of their trade, and to get a resolution passed to the effect that they would support Senator Simmons. Senator Simmons carried his point, the duty on wood screws was made prohibitory, and the American Wood-Screw Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, is understood to have declared dividends equal to one hundred per cent. per annum. This is only one instance among many.

The people of the United States love their Government, intend to maintain their national credit, and are able to pay taxes without crowding the public revenues to the earth. But the poor, poor, pitiful, straited old tax-paying public may nevertheless be induced to the extent of knowing how much of the taxes it pays really go to the support of the Government, and how much to the fattening of some concern as Mr. Simmons' Wood-Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island. And I don't say it is not a great deal, and well the division of Mr. Simmons'

American Wood-Screw Company, w^s as law-abiding people, will put our hands in our pockets for twits. And so if the law says we are to pay money to Mr. Smith, who is a wool-grower in Michigan, or to Mr. Jones, who is an iron-founder in Pennsylvania, we shall be ready with the greenback on the day appointed. But, "I say again, there is a note out," as Captain Cottle used to say. And when election day comes round, the chances are fair that we shall draw the attention of the regular nominees to the subject, come what may.

"Mr. Brown or Williams (as the case may be), I calculate to vote for you; the regular nominees of the party. I expect

you to support the Government of the United States, and to vote whatever taxes are necessary to maintain its credit, and to enable it to pay its way squarely as one of the leading nations of the world. In, in order to do this it is necessary to pay \$15.60 per head, as we have paid in 1865-66, vote bravely, and we'll foot the bill.

But before you vote any of my money to fill the pockets of such scoundrels as "Simmons' Wood-Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island, I want to know it. If you speak as a producer too. If any producers are to be fattened out of the public pouch, I claim my share and expect you to secure it. If Simmons' Company is to get money out of the public for making wood-screws, I claim an equal amount for raising onions. More beautiful of the two? I suppose the British government for wool-growing. I think Jones is rewarded for manufacturing cotton or woolen cloths. I demand just as much for my field of squashes which are a credit to American agriculture. If Smith draws money from the nation for manufacturing iron, I demand just as much for the iron which he needs more badly, than the cobber (who needs more badly). But, if you speak as a producer too. If any producers are to be fattened out of the public pouch, I claim my share and expect you to secure it. If Simmons' Company is to get money out of the public for making wood-screws, I claim an equal amount for raising onions. More beautiful of the two? I suppose the British government for wool-growing. I think Jones is rewarded for manufacturing cotton or Woolen cloths. I demand just as much for my field of squashes which are a credit to American agriculture. If Smith draws money from the nation for manufacturing iron, I demand just as much for the iron which he needs more badly, than the cobber (who needs more badly).

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Its Proposed Annexation to the United States.

Hon. James W. Taylor's Plan for Annexation and Reasons Therefor.

The House of Representatives adopted the following resolution on the 23rd of March, 1864:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House a statement of the trade of the Province of British Columbia in the Territories west of longitude ninety degrees or the western boundary of Canada West, section five tenths, and the amount of the annual disbursement of schools, and after the organization of the Territories into States, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of land, shall be paid into their treasury for the improvement of roads and rivers.

ARTICLE XI.—The United States will pay \$100,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, which founded the company, and which it holds by right of usage.

ARTICLE XII.—It shall be devolved upon the Legislature of Canada West to conform the tenure of office, and the local institutions of said State, to the Constitution and laws of the United States, subject to revision by Congress.

ARTICLE XIII.—It is further enacted, &c. That Edward Island and Newfoundland, and the territories of the same, which are a special agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. Taylor argues in favor of a union of the United States and British America, and the portion of his report we append:

UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

I cannot resist the conclusion that presents itself to the people and Government of the United States the opportunity of uniting—of uniting by an oath to the people of the English colonies on this continent, of course upon the fullest consultation with the Queen of Great Britain, to unite their forces with the people, and to form a new nation, the United States, a proposition on the part of the United States might be in the following terms:

An Act for the admission of the State of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and for the organization of the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Cremona.

ARTICLE I.—It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territories of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, have accepted the consent of Great Britain, and the consent of the Canadian provinces, to become a part of the United States, to publish by proclamation that, from the date thereof, the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, East, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, West, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the future Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Cremona, to-wit:

ARTICLE II.—All public lands not sold or granted, Canada, public harbors, lights and piers, and river and lake improvements; railway stock, mortgages, and other debts, by the public authorities, and for payment of expenses, houses and post offices shall vest in the United States; but all other public works and property, and all debts due to the State of Alaska, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Cremona, to-wit:

ARTICLE III.—In consideration of the public lands, property vested as aforesaid to the United States, will assume and pay the funded debts and contingent liabilities of the late provinces, at rates of interest not exceeding five per centum, to the amount of \$25,000,000.

ARTICLE IV.—Territorial divisions are established as follows: (1) New Brunswick, with its present boundaries; (2) Nova Scotia, with its present boundaries; (3) Prince Edward Island, with its present boundaries; (4) Nova Scotia, except that each part to Nova Scotia, except that each part shall be a separate representative district, and entitled to elect at least one member of the House of Commons; (5) Prince Edward Island, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 11 members; (6) Prince Edward Island, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 11 members; (7) Prince Edward Island, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 11 members; (8) Prince Edward Island, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 11 members; (9) Prince Edward Island, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 11 members; 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FISK'S EXPEDITION.

Special Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer.

HEAD—*The March near Bismarck.*

On the March near Bismarck, July 5, '63.

We are still marching onward, but since my last there has nothing of importance taken place.

All things thus far have gone well. The weather has favored us; the country over which we have been traveling is good, and well supplied with food, water, and grass; the three great essentials in a journey of this kind across the plains. Small game, in great abundance, has afforded pleasure to sportsmen and supplied our tables with "dead loads" of the choicest game.

My last was the 25th inst. On the 27th we struck tents at 5 A.M., continuing our line of march until 5 P.M., when we pitched our camp among the sand hills, about five miles from the Sisseton River, where we found plenty of good wood, water, and grass. Distances travelled 161 miles.

28th.—Struck tents at 5 A.M., good road, plenty of water. Pitched out tents for the night at the Big Bend of the Sisseton River. Visited the fortifications of General Sibley, the lines of entrenchments thrown up by his forces in 1863. The General spared no time or labor in getting his entrenchments in good shape, and it attacked would have made a formidable resistance. Distances travelled 183 miles.

29th.—Dug out at 6 A.M., excepting over a beatiful rolling prairie, stopping for lunch at 12 M., where there was good water and grass; stopping our horses and then continuing our journey, and reached Bear's Den at 6 P.M., and encamped for the night on the former fighting grounds of the Sioux Indians, where we found on trenches and rifle pits, some of General Sibley's works. We were highly surprised to find a moist, temperate spring of cold water, it was really refreshing after a long day's march. Here we found pieces of Indian scalp, and bones supposed to be those of Indians. We also found, suspended in a limb a tree by a rope of rawhide, an infant, sewed up in Buffalo hide—the body was very much decayed. Here we found deer and elk in abundance.

E.W. Stone, of St. Cloud, who remained at the start, has just arrived in camp, accompanied by his pretty young wife. The Glee Club serenaded them immediately on their arrival—distance to day 189 miles.

30th.—Moving on; day very cold; encamped for the night at Bill Rude's most delightful scenery; delicious springs, good wood and grass—distance 10 miles.

July 1st.—Remained in camp over Sunday; had religious services; I went hunting, accompanied by several men and females.

July 2d.—Moving on at half past four, A.M., stopping for dinner at Fashall—distance of ten miles from Bow-Hill will make it to-night. One of our scouts returns to Fort Abercrombie.

Everything goes lovely and all (including the ladies) seem to be of my opinion that there is no class of people in this world who enjoy themselves like us Montanans "Expeditioners."

I will write you from time to time.

SPORT.

The New Tariff Bill.

The enormous Tariff which the protectionists are endeavoring to force upon the people by the bill now pending before Congress is exciting much just opposition. A certain degree of protection is very justifiable. Neither our infant or venerable manufacturers should be crippled and broken down by foreign capital, but when the tariff goes beyond this, the people are rebuked to enrich the few.

The enormity of the present bill can be inferred from the fact, that New England, the head center of manufacturing interests, repudiated it, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, declares that they are satisfied with the present tariff. It is not surprising that New England should be satisfied with the old tariff when it yielded revenue less than one hundred and seventy million dollars, and it is not surprising that she should shrink from the responsibility of the proposed innovation which it is estimated will yield five hundred millions of immediate profits to the holders of goods, thus making a "tax" of three hundred, and thirty millions which the people will have to pay, not protect and foster manufacturers, nor even to increase the revenue, but to further enrich the manufacturers who are already amply protected, and to send the "stocks on hand" up among the fancy figures. Senator Wilson says it is Pennsylvania and the Northwest which demands the increase. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, he is undoubtedly correct; but we are certain that the people of the Northwest desire just the opposite. They are willing to give all necessary support to the government. They are promptly paying the enormous taxes which necessarily follow a great war, but they do not wish to bleed to enrich their neighbors; and any party which endeavours to meddle with them with three hundred million dollars, unjustly will meet their just fate at the ballot-box. This is not a question of free trade versus protection, but it is protection versus swindle. All the revenue that can reasonably be asked from customs is already obtained, and in fact the proposed bill will decrease rather than increase the revenue, as in many instances it reaches actual prohibition. Under the two-fold guise of raising revenue and protecting the manufacturing interests, a monstrous fraud is sought to be perpetrated; and if the pressure is strong enough to crowd the bill through Congress, it is to be hoped that the President will exercise his veto power. For once, at least, a veto will be appropriate.

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

BY WILLIAM GILLES DENTON.

From the Atlantic for July.

O TROY great Wrong, through the slow pace
years thy millions uttered, and didst
wield.

The scourge that drew the laborer to the
field, to whom the name of King gave
power.

Long suffering hath laid the captive's ery,
And touched his shackles at the appalled
hour.

And lo! they fall, and he whose limbs have
galed.

In earth, who made the bonds of guilty

power,

Long suffering hath laid the captive's ery,
And touched his shackles at the appalled
hour.

And lo! they fall, and he whose limbs have
galed.

A shout of joy from the redeemed is sent:
Ten thousand hems wail the hymn of
thanksgiving.

Our rivers rolls exulting, and their banks
Send up the shout of the best beloved's toll

No more shall trench the soil

Soon now to bask in a serene day;

The birds sing a sweet, and the sun rises

Over Heaven with more exulting softness play.

Welcoming man to liberty like theirs
glory clothes the land from sea to sea.

For the good and all its cause are free.

With that head worn out in thread of life,
As from the hands of the most benevolent

Heaven, who didst his judgment seat

Obedient, rigid as the will of fate.

Fierce man at thy side a hand,

The gesture of command,

Gave unto those who none might dare
calm.

As a grave the reverend ones who died
Shrank from his presence, and in blank dis-

may,

Choked down, unmuttered, the rebellions

Wholly naked cowards mingled with the train.

Proved from the book of God, thy right to
reign.

Great art thou, and feared from shore to shore;

The wrath of God o'ertook thee in the path;

Thine art thou, who didst by thy side

Once strong arms have heroes over.

And they who quailed but now

By thy lowly brow

Devote thy memory to scorn and shame.

And scold at the pale powers of thine hour,

And smite the other gods of man's mind,

Subdue, and stand up bold in thy

Authority to put out to the nations

work, but all to no purpose. It was the

natural result of two antagonistic races

striven against each other,

With a fierce and bold heart,

Heaven, inferior to him in strength,

Didst his children, deaf to stings and

play:

The inner heart became

The hand of justice bared;

The master of thy house, at thy side;

Shook his red hands, nor feared the ven-

geance due

Thus doth sow death with crimes, and far and

A harvest of uncounted miseries grew,

Until the revery of Heaven at last

Was full, and then the avenging bolt was cast.

Go, then, accused of God, and take thy place

With hateful memories of the elder time,

With a hand a wasting pest and namesakes

cruel;

And bloody war has thinned the human race;

With the black cloud, whose way

Worship of Moloch, tyranny that built

The Pyramids, and cruel gods that taught

Toaven to snare guilt by deeper guilt,

Death at the stake to those that held them not.

The hand of justice everywhere

the major where—through the law—ways made

It made it point to meet on Sundays.

Four times had they this, when

Major Merval received the almost crasing

intelligence that his beloved brother

had just been killed in battle.

He was standing in front of his tent when the news came, and he dashed out into the street, and communicated the startling fact. He did not speak, or utter any exclamation, but after looking the man straight in the eye for a few moments, during which time all color gradually forsake his face, till it presented a most strange and ghastly appearance. He quickly locked his two hands over the region of his heart, and then turned down his head. "Methid aid was given," said Major Merval, "but it was not needed. After he arrived, the major with some assistance, arose to say the words, but the blood was bleeding, it having been bitten through in his great mortal agony. He calmly inquired into the particulars of the tragedy, and calmly listened to all the de-

tails of the statement laid before him:

It seems that Colonel Merval, with a

couple of friends, had the evening

spent in the Theatre Francais, and, on

their return to their hotel, had stopped

in one of the fashionable cafes, where

a number of French officers were congregated. A lively buzz of conversation and laughter was suddenly created by a sudden shout of alarm, which came from the Englishmen, and they were painfully aware that every eye in the place was in-

stantly turned upon them. This was annoy-

ing and embarrassing, but the

French, who were numerous, and

fairly equal to them in numbers, and

boldly gazed at the Englishmen, and

laughed at their blushing faces.

Major Merval, who was a man of

considerable personal popularity, and

had a number of friends in the room, and

was a favorite with the ladies, and

had been invited to a ball at the

Hotel Beauvois, in the Rue St. Martin, and

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From the N. Y. Independent.
The Early Season at Saratoga.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA,

June 23, 1866.

There are at least ten thousand of your readers who are interested to hear from Saratoga, "because they have been here; and ten times as many more who are interested because they *want* to come. This is a large audience for a small letter.

I have come up earlier this season than usual, to "rest" after a year of unusual labor. If clergymen would hold up, and rest just as soon as they find their health breaking, they would last longer. Nature is the best "medical advisor." She rings an alarm bell commonly in season; and she sends her best practitioner first of all—his name is Dr. Prevention. He charges less, and works more successfully than Dr. Cure.

Nature has a large medicine-chest here; it is under ground. It bubbles up pure and fresh and free from a score of springs at the waters of life from the blessed gospel. Ho! every one that thirsteth for health and refreshment! come to these fountains. They are as free as the air that sweeps down from yonder Adirondack. Bethesda had but one healing fountain; Saratoga has more than a dozen.

A new spring has been discovered this season near the old "High Rock." Also a company has been organized, called "The Saratoga Spring Company," to bottle the waters of a new spring opened a short distance above the "Empire," and near the railway. It is a good cathartic. The two famous springs—the "Congress" and the "Empire," whose virtues are known over the continent—are now owned by one mammoth company, with a capital of over one million. The same association own the beautiful Congress Park. Is there a shabby promenade in America that has been trodden by as much of eminence, beauty, and wealth as that gravede walk from Congress Spring? Is there a grove this side of Athens, or of "Adison's walk" on the banks of the Isis, that has heard as much of wit and philosophy from peripatetic scholars and divines? The park was never more bewitching than now. The wits and scholars have not yet come; but there are robins and squirrels enough to suit a Wordsworth or a Cowper.

Many of our readers will remember the curious "High Rock Spring," and the garrulous old lady who compounded for them a glass of effervescent lemonade from its waters. Well—the said Rock has been tilted over to recruit the spring, and it looks as if that remarkable rock was formed by a slow deposit from the water itself! It formed very slow, but very firm, like a sound public sentiment. The anti-slavery conscience of this country has been solidified after very much the same process. Near the High Rock is the sparkling "Star Spring," whose waters are, to my fancy, the most lively and thorough in their apparent qualities of any in this valley.

The ruins of the famous Congress Hall—lately destroyed by fire—are a melancholy feature. The hotel will be built, as seen, as capitalistic can be found who will invest a quarter of a million in a building that yields a profit for only sixty days in every year. But who can rebuild those blackened pines and elms? For forty years that famous house, with its lofty piazzas, has been the summer home of thousands of the most brilliant and polished of the land. Gen. Grant held his levees there last summer. Politicians have plotted and divines have argued there for nearly half a century. Many a grey-fir'd mat has taken her grand-daughters to that stately old parlor, to show them the spot where she danced and flirted in the days of her childhood. But all these memories now lie buried under ghastly heaps of charred timber and rusty iron. May it be rebuilt by wiser architects than some who are now trying to "reconstruct" the national edifice at Washington!

But few guests have yet reached Saratoga. The crowd of carriages and crinoline has not yet invaded the "Broadway." A charming quiet reigns—grateful to weary nerves. I find this hotel—the Columbian—again under the superintendence of its old proprietor, Mr. W. S. Balch. This is enough to fit its rooms with sensible people, who prefer a hotel which banishes the *bar* and introduces the family altar. At the evening players in the parlor, last night, Dr. Thomson, of N. Y., was present, and our worthy friend, Dr. Marvin, editor of the *Boston Review* and the *Recorder*. The hotel is well conducted.

The revival in the churches of this village has been general and delightful. The Presbyterian church has received new converts, and the zealous young Congregational church (now worshipping in St. Nicholas Hall) has added nearly fifty to its membership. To some of your wealthy and liberal Congregationalists I would offer a hint that they ought not to allow this young flock to remain long in that uncomfortable public hall, which is dedicated during the week to puppet shows and negro minstrelsy. The Presbyterian church is a noble edifice. The descendants of the Puritans deserve one as spacious and grand. When rich men come hither from New England this summer, let them not forget to bring along an extra hundred dollars for their new church. If we Presbyterians have a little better "form of government," than you of Yankee-land, we are quite happy to see you as well housed as ourselves.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR
SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

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VOLUME 10.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, JULY 18, 1866.

NUMBER 45.

[Continued from fourth page.]

The Great Portland Fire.

Full details of the terrible disaster at Portland will be found on our inside pages, and will be read with peculiar interest by very many of our citizens—a large portion of whom are natives of Maine.

It is gratifying to note the promptness and liberality with which many of our large commercial cities have responded to the call for assistance for the suffering thousands.

The citizens of Minneapolis—with commendable liberality—shipped one hundred barrels of flour a few days since for the sufferers.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON

has returned to the hands of the President the Post Office portfolio.—Without doubt the displacement by the President of Union office-holders under his Department, and the substitution of Copperheads and rebels therefor, together with Mr. Dennison's well-known non-sympathy with the call for the Philadelphia Convention, have forced him to this step. The country will not hesitate to honor and reward the man who prefers principles to power. Mr. Dennison gains the confidence of the people in proportion as he loses that of the traitor Andrew Johnson.

CLOVER.

In order to secure the nutritious properties of grass in the greatest degree of perfection, special care must be taken in curing. Exposure to rain and dew is most injurious to hay, and the object should be to cure it and get it in the least possible time. If the weather is favorable, one good day is sufficient to cure all hay, except, perhaps, clover. Grass that is cut in the morning should be got in before night. If the weather is unfavorable, and it has not parted with its moisture, it should be cocked up at night and left in heavy winrows, and opened again in the morning, and as soon as the moisture has dried off it should be hauled in.

Extraordinary Decline in Wheat.

Within the past twenty-four hours the wheat market in this city has experienced an most extraordinary decline of \$2.25 per bushel! On Tuesday I regular Spring Wheat was sold at \$1.88 @ 1.90, and yesterday it fell as low as \$1.60—closing dull and nominal at \$1.65.

This decline in prices is the result wholly of excessive speculation. A prominent operator some time since purchased the entire stock of wheat, two or three hundred thousand bushels besides for future delivery. In order completely to "corner" the sellers, he adopted the somewhat novel expedient of selling cargoes "free on board" to shippers at 10@12c below the market price for lots in store. In this way the stock was reduced quite materially, and the sellers were forced to settle at the buyer's own price. This being accomplished, he threw the balance of his wheat upon the market, and broke it down.—*Chicago Tribune*, 13th.

THE DEVIL CLAIMING HIS DUE.

The saying that "time brings all things even" is constantly being demonstrated as a great truth. Two of the blood thirsty radicals, Preston King and Jim Lane, of Kansas, who when that innocent victim of tyrant's power, Mrs. Surrat, was pleading for four days of grace the better to prepare herself to meet her God, cried, "On to the gallows, the coffin, and grave!" have, through the stinging guilt of their own consciences for this and other hellish acts, gone down to dishonorable graves by their own bloody hands. Preston King drowned himself, and Jim Lane blew out his own brains with a pistol, in "bleeding Kansas!" a few days ago. It was they that should be their own assassins.

Jim Lane richly deserved the gallows years ago for a cold-blooded murderer he committed in his *lovely* Kansas, and for which he was acquitted through the political excitement then raging in that cursed State. God is just, and will yet bring more of these "loyal" murderers to justice. So much for it.

Such is the fish-market slang of a Minnesota paper—the Chatfield *Democrat*. The man who can deliberately pen and publish such sentiments would pull the teeth from his dead mother's mouth and hunker them off on market days, for genuine pearl, at three cents each. When the fellow dies, there should be a hill of corn planted over his grave to show the passer-by that a dead hog was rotting under that sod.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The latest European dates bring the news that the Great Eastern was to leave Medway with the new cable on the 30th ult., and that the laying of the cable is to commence on the 8th inst. The whole of the new cable—1,600 knots—has been completed. The weight of the new cable is about thirty-eight hundred weight per mile, which is almost double the weight of the original Atlantic cable. The total quantity of cable to be taken out will exceed twenty-seven hundred miles.

—dark purple spheres of sea," and only come out occasionally for a lunch of bread fruit, and a bite of cold roast missionary.

So float the vague thoughts through the drowsy brain. Dreams of inexpressible bliss, visions of unutterable horror haunt us forever, and the sun rises and flames up the east, and burns

LOCAL NEWS.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

Reading matter on every page.

MITE SOCIETY.—The Mite Society connected with the Second Presbyterian church will meet at the residence of Governor Holcombe to-morrow (Thursday evening).

See advertisement of a desirable farm for sale. The farm is in Wisconsin, some ten or twelve miles from this city.

O, IT IS HOT!

To write or not to write—that's the question! Just now, one little breeze came drifting through our sanctum window, fresh from the arctic pole. Welcome messenger from regions of pendant icicles and stupendous glaciers, more grateful than the breezes wafted from the fabled isles of "Araby the blustery!" We seized our crayon with desperate hope, thinking to draw inspiration from the welcome presence. It cooled the feverish brou for a moment—then sifted itself away to the seething caldron which has enveloped the universe those past ten weary days and languid nights. Our crayon melted in our grasp just as the cooling breeze was absorbed in the warm embrace of its new-found companion. We then commenced musing in the language and strain of an old-time companion and friend, who is now gathering flowers and regaling his soul with mint juleps on the Cañary Islands. Happy the man whose vocation it is to drive an ice wagon. Though the ardent sun blaze pitilessly upon the glaring street, and melt the dust till it runs liquid from the white-hot hoofs and wheels, and the pavements glow with intolerable fervor, and the houses look out through the languid trees, with half-shut sleepywindows—yet the ice-man in the shelter of his covered wagon, breathe an atmosphere not merely tempered by dreams of winter, but the actual presence of that blessed season. We dare do any thing in our present desperation, and we stop not at comparing the ice-man, under all the circumstances, to the cool core of that incredible custard that the Chinese bake, which being properly prepared, is thrown into the oven, and comes out done, with a heart of ice in a breast of fire.

Happy the ice-man, we say. Happy the milkman even. Happy all men who have to do with pumps or water in any guise, so that it be cold. Happy that cool, radishy German who stands behind the counter, in a little galaxy of parti-colored decanters, and mixes the iced lemonade, the soothing and beneficent cobbler, the odorous, life-giving juice, with its garland of leaves, crowning depths of joy, and its crystal spire of slender tube. Happiness to hear all day the murmur of pleasant liquids, the gush of the cooling beverage dashed from glass to glass, and the faint, bell-like clinking of the ice-particles against the tumbler sides.

Miserable those who peck the blinding stones with iron beaks, in the unspeakable desolation of the full sun. Miserable all who shingle houses, who paint signs, who broil at furnaces, who sit on boards and sew heavy cloth. Miserable all cooks, all bakers, all persons in the soap factory and tallow chandlery line.

Miserable who ride abroad on cleaving saddle seats, in open buggies, in crowded carriages, in dusty cars.

Happy those who lounge beneath trees, and have books but do not read. Happy who sit in innmost rooms with darkened windows, and doze in lazy reveries, on sofas not hard nor soft; who abide in the far depths of cavernous shops, amid groves of "thinnest hair" and airy muslin; who in unfathomable groceries, regale their souls with cool damp smells of spice suggestive of ocean-embraced isles, where the people talk like

—dark purple spheres of sea," and only come out occasionally for a lunch of bread fruit, and a bite of cold roast missionary.

We learn from the Polk County Press of the 14th, that the residence of Mark Walton, in Farmington, was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A RICH TREAT.

Arrangements are being perfected by a number of gentlemen of this city to secure one evening's entertainment by J. E. Murdoch, the world-renowned Elocutionist: The entertainment will probably take place on Friday evening, the 27th. Definite announcements will be made hereafter.

An IMPOSTER is shown up by the *Woman's Plaindealer* of the 5th, thus wise:

Upon the brow of noon, and sinks, and the night comes close and sweltering, with a handful of stars drowning in the wan blue, like another Cleopatra dissolving jewels in her cup, for the coming day to drink.

People meeting each other in their involuntary walks abroad, and at their plates of bitness, say to each other, "It is hot," and without waiting for an answer, languish away, and go and perspire in secret.

Across the street a few horses are tied in the sun, which if not soon removed, will be fit subjects for hippopotamus. (Don't try it, dear reader, if it is any trouble, we can't pronounce it.) In the shade of the awnings lie several dogs that carry their tongues a great way out of their mouths, and are occasionally interested in phlebotomy. (A pun; we may as well explain the jokes as we go along.) Now and then a languid shopman comes to the door, but presently retires as if disgusted with the aspect of his Lodge. He is an imposter, and all the Lodges in the State should be on their guard for such frauds and scoundrels the individual on the spot.

The above was prepared for atmosphere like unto that of Monday. Yesterday, however, we had fine showers, and the atmosphere this morning is pure and bracing.

ANOTHER CASE OF DROWNING.—A few weeks since we recorded the accidental drowning of Mr. Hille, an estimable young man of this city; and to-day we have a similar sad office to perform. On last Wednesday evening Master Eugene Hospe, son of Louis Hospe, Esq., in company with another lad, went into the lake near Schubelnburg's mill to bathe. Getting beyond his depth, he went down. His comrade made every possible effort to rescue him, and finding his efforts unavailing immediately gave the alarm. Before assistance reached the spot, the little fellow's struggle was over. His body was recovered after being under the water some twenty minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation proved unavailing. The boy was about 12 years of age—an intelligent and promising lad—and was a general favorite with all who knew him. Mr. Hospe and family have the profound sympathies of the entire community in their terrible affliction.

GOOD FOR THE CHOLERA.—An Indian genius sends to his home paper the following recipe for an article common in his place. We think a good many back yards could furnish the same "cholera mixture":

Rotten Eggum, doz. ii.
Carrot Dorgus, i.
Swinus, i.

Posterior Doni Filthus, qts. xi.
Kitchen Swilius, qts. xi.
Mix.

Let it stand in the hot sun in a barrel stirring and smelling occasionally.

OUGHT TO BE RE-CONSTRUCTED.—Our river, as well as the Mississippi, is becoming demoralized, and should be re-constructed. The steamer Knapp started for Taylors Falls a few days ago with a large excursion party from Afton. At the head of the lake, the pilot undertook to run across the country, instead of following the meanderings of the river, intending thereby to shorten the distance—but it failed.

P. S. We learn this morning that the body of the little girl was found last evening, two miles below the place of drowning.

PERSONAL—COMPLIMENTARY PIC-NIC.—We regret to learn that Mr. L. B. Howard, the accomplished instructor and leader of the Stillwater Cornet Band, has determined to accept a similar, though more lucrative position in New York City; and will leave on Friday for the East. Our citizens will share in this regret. During Mr. Howard's residence among us, he has won hosts of friends by his gentlemanly bearing and many excellent social qualities, and will wish him the success that he so fully merits.

The members of the band tendered Mr. Howard the compliment of an excursion and picnic entertainment, and this morning a large party of ladies and gentlemen started for Carnelian Lake to spend the day—The band discoursing some of their richest strains as they left town. Regretting our inability to be with our friends today, we wish them—as we know they will have—a most pleasant time on the part of the ice-particles against the tumbler sides.

A SERIES OF AFFLICTIONS.—Some three weeks ago the foreman in Mr. Schlenk's clothing house was drowned. Last Wednesday evening an interesting little brother-in-law of Mr. Schlenk met a similarly sad fate. This morning Mr. Charles Knocke—a gentleman just employed to succeed Mr. Schlenk's former foreman—received a dispatch from St. Paul announcing the sudden death of his wife last evening. Surely, afflictions in Mr. Schlenk's social and business circles have crowded upon him in rapid succession and with crushing power.

Gloria in Excelsis!

Professor Murry the accomplished editor of the *Scientific American*, gives the following useful information to those afflicted:

"The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently a source of vexation to persons who are troubled with it. Nothing is more simple than to remove this odor much more effectively than by the application of such astringents and perfumes as are in common use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia and anise and place about two spoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this, leaves the skin as clear, sweet, and fresh as one could wish.

The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap; is recommended by the authority of a distinguished physician."

JO. CARL, druggist, will please order one hundred pounds, and H. M. Crandall, druggist, one hundred pounds of ammonia and draw upon us for the same. We wish to make the application to the unwashed Johnson Democracy of Stillwater. If the prescription removes the terrible odor, we will duplicate the order.

Blueberries have made their appearance in this market, and bring 10cts. per quart. By the end of next week they will be coming in by the wagon load, and we trust can be bought cheaper.—*Polk Co. Press*.

SAX FIFIELD! please send us one berry—they cost two dimes a quart in this market;—send one berry—and when you die and are "buried by the deep, blue sea," (which episode should not take place for a thousand years) we will drop place a white rose over your grave—if we are there!

BEAUTIFULLY SAID.—In looking over some old papers a day or two since we accidentally picked up the *St. Paul Press* of the 15th of April, 1865—the day succeeding the assassination of President Lincoln. We remember reading the account of that terrible affair away out on the western frontier, and were peculiarly struck with the touching pathos with which Mr. Wheeler introduced the sad event. We reproduce the opening paragraph, which, in beauty of diction, is only equalled by Johnson's introduction of *Rasselas*:

"The saddest word that ever fell from the lips of living mortals; soliloquized by the wires yesterday and died brokenhearted in its flight. A huge eclipse has struck the nation from the dawn of joy to a catastrophe of thick darkness. Who, oppressed by the woes of America, bereaved of your deliverer? West, Abraham Lincoln, the wise, the good, the great of heart, the Savior of the Republic, the type and pillar of its cause, the man in whom were centered all the hopes and affections of the nation—is dead—yes, God help us—dead."

ROTTEN EGGS, doz. ii.

Carrot Dorgus, i.

Swinus, i.

Posterior Doni Filthus, qts. xi.

Kitchen Swilius, qts. xi.

Mix.

Let it stand in the hot sun in a barrel stirring and smelling occasionally.

OUGHT TO BE RE-CONSTRUCTED.—Our river, as well as the Mississippi, is becoming demoralized, and should be re-constructed. The steamer Knapp remained on the bar near two days. The excursionists returned to the city, had a hop at the Putnam House in the evening, and the next day took boat and carriages for the tumbler sides.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 25th day of May, 1866, an order was entered in the Probate Court of Washington county, in the name of Francis Clegg, late of Stillwater, county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, on the second day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. of that year.

And it is further ordered that notice of said order be given to all persons to whom it may concern to appear and give evidence in the trial of Francis Clegg, late of Stillwater, county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of June, 1866, for one hundred dollars, dated December 3, 1865, upon which an endorsement of twelve dollars had been made; and also certificate No. 2826, for two hundred dollars, dated May 7, 1866, both of the First National Bank of Stillwater. Also an act of attorney, dated May 27, 1866, for one hundred dollars, dated December 3, 1865, upon which an endorsement of forty dollars or thereabouts had been made.

All persons are hereby notified that to take the same as payment has been stopped therefrom.

WILLIAM McCUALEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of July, 1866.

A. C. LULI,

Notary Public.

July 11, 1866.—4m.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, July 6, 1866.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, George W. Campbell and Harriet Campbell his wife, of Point Douglas, Washington county, and Alonso J. Van Doren of Hastings, Dakota county, then Territory now State of Minnesota, did, on the second day of October, A. D. 1855, execute and deliver to James Lankton, of Oskosh, Winnebago county, and State of Wisconsin, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date as said day for the purpose of securing the payment of the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars (\$960) therein named:

Wherein they did grant and convey to the said James Lankton, his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, and interest in and to the tract of land described therein.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power in said indenture, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public sale, on the tenth day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the dwelling house on the premises, and the same shall be sold at the price of \$960, or less, if the same can be sold for less than that sum.

And whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1863, duly assigned and transferred, by the mortgagee, aforesaid, to John Hoeven, his heirs and assigns, by deed, executed, bearing date on that day, which said assignment was duly acknowledged and was, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. of record in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Washington, aforesaid, in Liber B of mortgages on page 394.

And whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 26th day of May, A.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND.

Two Thousand Buildings Burned.

More than Two Thousand Families Made Homeless.

Ten Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Portland Dispatch, July 5, to the N.Y. World.
One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful of our smaller cities, Portland, which since the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the selection of its noble harbor as the winter terminus of the Canadian line of steamers to Europe, had made such rapid strides in prosperity as to promise at no distant day a serious rivalry with Boston for the supremacy, has merely important, though still grand, place, and on the anniversary of our national independence, with a conflagration so sweeping and tremendous that it can be likened only to the desolation by fire of some of our southern capitals in the very crisis and fury of the war.

How the fire was communicated to the small wooden buildings in which it seems to have first broken out has hardly yet become a subject of conjecture. Some months ago a mysterious individual was arrested here shortly after a fire had taken place in Free street, who finally confessed that he had come to Portland for the express purpose of burning the city, and that he was the author of the conflagration which last year had visited the nation. Still, however, in a conversation which until this sad day's work was done, ranked first in the annals of our misfortune of this kind. It is possible that this last catastrophe may have been the work of some incendiary madness; but more probable, perhaps, that it is to be carried to the account of the carnival of fire and gunpowder with which it is understood to have been set upon the black day of the nation. Whatever its origin, its extent—of which, unfortunately, we cannot yet speak with precision, since the brave firemen are still battling with the enemy, and have not yet secured their victory—is surely appalling. In less than twelve hours one-third of the property of this busy and flourishing city had been consumed, and the smoke still blew away in clouds of smoke. Portland is divided into an upper and lower town. On the high land to the south and west stand the handsome private residences, and the most picturesque streets of the city. Conspicuous among these is the stately mansion of Mr. John Brown, the architectural pride of Portland, a house which, set back from the tower of which, is the first object discerned by the traveler coming in from Boston on the railway. From this mansion proceeding eastward as far as State street and Park street, the former of which, with its noble rows of fine forest trees, is one of the most charming streets in America, extends the richest "home-quarter" of Portland, and that region happily has been spared.

The fire began, as we have stated, between high lands to the eastward of the two large stations of the Boston, Maine and Eastern railroad, which, together with the Grand Trunk depots, and the most part of the warehouses on Commercial street, have escaped the flames. From the little boat-builder's shop in which it originated just before sunset it was communicated to the splendid sugar house of Mr. Broadbent, whose residence we have already spoken as the finest in the city. They constituted the most extensive sugar-works in New England, boiling over 40,000 casks of molasses annually. Solid and substantial as they were, they had disappeared totally before ten o'clock at night; and the wind blowing almost a gale from the southwest, swept the mighty mass of flame away from Commercial street, and up toward the heart of the lower town Exchange street, in which were situated the handsome jewelers' shops of the city, the newspaper buildings—four in number—the Merchants' news-room, and many offices, public and private, including the law office of Senator Fessenden, and the British consul's office; Middle street, from which the fire spread, took down Exchange street, with all the banks in the city—seven in number—the best retail shop, and a number of offices occupied by the leading members of the Portland bar; the handsome new custom-house, which contained the post office also; the telegraph office, situated at the corner of Exchange and Middle streets, directly opposite the custom-house—all were wrapped in flames as the fury surges sweepingly onward toward the east.

The flames passed across, in the rear of the United States hotel, into Congress street, destroying the buildings of the Portland Natural Historical society, and with them its valuable collections, and, costest loss of all perhaps to the architecture of the "Forest City," the new city and county building, a very handsome edifice, of hewn stone and brick, of which the people of Portland were justly proud, the largest stone building in the city hall of Boston, among buildings of the kind in New England. This fine structure was completed only two or three years ago, and was believed to be nearly fire-proof that many persons had sent the furniture and other goods into it as the conflagration went on, hoping thus to save them. But all went together in the conflagration.

During the brief darkness of the summer night, the spectacle presented by the conflagration, as viewed from the upper part of the city, was indescribably grand; but it is not easy to indulge one's love of the picturesque in the presence of these smoking ruins, which alone now represent what yesterday stood forth as the accumulated result of a week's labor and enterprise to the total value of some \$10,000,000. Nearly 2,000 families are left, it is computed, from 7,000 to 8,000 individuals. In all, are to-day destitute and homeless, who in the morning of yesterday constituted nearly one-third of the population of one of the most orderly, prosperous and industrious cities in America. Eight churches, several hotels, and every printing office capable of issuing a newspaper, have vanished.

The behavior of the people has been beyond praise. Order has been preserved throughout all these scenes of desolation, the inhabitants, even with each other, and with the good people who from all the neighboring towns have hurried in to the rescue, in their energetic efforts to maintain the public peace and to put down the conflagration.

From the New York Times.

The newspaper offices destroyed are the Press, Argus, Advertiser, Evening Star, Christian Mirror, and Transcript, the first four being daily papers, and the last two weekly.

The Post-Office and Custom House were contained in a large granite and iron building, supposed to be completely fire-proof. The dispatches, however, state that it is ruined. It was built by the Government, and finished only a few years ago. It was not large enough, however, to answer the requirements of the business, and a new building was begun.

The new City Hall, the pride and glory of the city, seems to have been utterly destroyed. It was of light sandstone begun in 1857, and finished in 1859 or '60, at a cost of \$250,000, the original estimate being \$175,000. It was four stories in height, surrounded by a handsome dome, and contained a public hall second story, and a large hall for the Legislature, a handsome and imposing building; the hall was the finest in the State, and one of the finest and largest in New England. The building also contained the municipal and county offices, court-rooms, &c. It was regarded as almost fire-proof; contained iron stairs, brick partitions, halls of marble tile, and the roof was slate. The windows on the sides and rear were furnished with iron sashets. The fire was attacked in front.

In 1857 the first effort was made, and failed, when about three hundred miles from the Irish shore. In 1858 it was again attempted, with the two halves of the cable stowed in the Niagara and Agamemnon, and the terrific hurricane which followed, two vessels met, and, after a long and difficult struggle, the cable was disengaged. Notwithstanding the effort was persevered with, and some one hundred miles were laid, and lost between the two ships. Again the "wire squadron" as it was called, returned to Ireland, to start again for another attempt, and, to the astonishment of all, the damaged cables were not only laid, but actually joined with clearness, so that when it gradually became incoherent, when rambling, with occasional gleams of intelligence, it was restored to its former condition, and so did out.

It is needless to say how unshapely the expedition of last year failed, and to this day it is not known where the injury to the cable in the Agamemnon was caused by carelessness or wanton mischief. The commercial loss upon these failures has been great; but even out of evil has come some good, for in the interim the science of making, testing, and laying cables has much improved; that undetected fault in an insulated wire can become literally impossible, while so much are the instruments for signaling improved that, if necessary, but it is easy to pass through a submarine cable with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and exposed to the water. This latter result, astonishing as it appears, has actually been achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern. Out of a length of more than 1,700 miles, a cable has been spliced on to the Agamemnon, and the connection is perfect. If necessary, it is to be expected that it will be easy to pass through a submarine cable with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and exposed to the water. The latter result, astonishing as it appears, has actually been achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern. Out of a length of more than 1,700 miles, a cable has been spliced on to the Agamemnon, and the connection is perfect. If necessary, it is to be expected that it will be easy to pass through a submarine cable with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and exposed to the water. The latter result, astonishing as it appears, has actually been achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern. Out of a length of more than 1,700 miles, a cable has been spliced on to the Agamemnon, and the connection is perfect. 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Agricultural Column.

From Colman's Rural World, July 1st.

Hay Making.

As no single crop in the United States equals in value the grass crop for pasturage and hay, it is important to inquire at what period grass should be cut, and to practise the modes of curing the hay that will insure the greatest proportion of nutritive matter.

Although farmers differ in their opinions and practice in regard to the proper time of cutting grass, yet scientific investigations would seem to leave but little doubt upon the subject. The nutritive properties of the grasses consist chiefly in albumen, gum, starch and sugar. The question then is, at what period do they possess them in the greatest perfection? A correct knowledge of vegetative growth and development would fix this at the period of maturity of the stem or at the time of blossoming, and this is confirmed by chemical analysis. The object of nature is the maturity of the seed, for the production of its kind. When the stem has attained its growth, it abounds in the properties for the maturity of the seed, and if the seeds are allowed to ripen the stem is deprived of a large proportion of these nutritive properties, leaving little else than woody fibre.

An objection to this rule is urged by many in favor of Timothy, and experience proves not without some substantial reasons, and these reasons apply with more force to the farmers of the South and West than to those occupying sections of country more naturally adapted to the grasses. In Northern Europe and the colder portions of the United States, there is a much larger variety of grasses cultivated than are adapted to our Western climate and where this rule is more universally applicable. In those countries, if grass is cut about the time of flowering, the hay is not only more nutritious and palatable, but a luxuriant aftermath is secured which is greatly improved in value if the cutting is deferred until the grass has matured its seed. But in the West, Timothy constitutes the principal grass grown for hay, and it is claimed by many intelligent farmers that when it is permitted to stand until the seeds begin to fill, or approaching maturity, the hay is not only more nutritious and fattening, but that stock eat it with a better relish than when it is cut at an earlier stage of its growth. This opinion has been sustained by Mr. Sinclair of England, who said: "that in point of nutritive matter the ripe crop greatly exceeds the crop at the time of flowering," but he does not give the reasons for this conclusion. We think it may readily be traced to the large quantity of seed produced by this grass. In this respect it may almost be ranked among the grains. The yield is often as much as fifteen or twenty bushels, and sometimes reaches thirty bushels per acre. In weight it is greater than oats and but little short of corn, and is very rich in farinaceous or fattening properties, yet it is not to this quality alone in Timothy that the exception to the general rule of cutting at the time of blossoming must be attributed. But there are other and more important reasons why this variety of grass should be allowed a later period before it is cut. The roots of Timothy differ from all other cultivated grasses, being less fibrous and more of the bulbous character. It is in these bulbs that the vitality of the plant is contained during winter, and they cannot survive at perfect maturity, which is necessary to the health and perpetuity of the meadow, if the grass is cut before nearly ripe. Another reason may be given in favor of permitting Timothy to stand until it is more matured, and against the general rule—it produces little or no aftergrowth, and the roots are liable to injury from the dry weather and burning sun that usually follow harvest in our Western climate. For this reason regard should also be had, in cutting, that the machine be not allowed to run too low, but let it be so adjusted as to leave at least three inches of stubble upon the ground for the protection of the roots. We are confident that our Timothy meadows are too often injured for want of proper care in these respects, and particularly in allowing the stubble to be grazed and trampled upon by stock during fall and winter. All other grasses will bear this better than Timothy.

As we have said, the grasses generally attain their full development at the time of flowering, and then possess the highest percentage of soluble materials—viz: starch, sugar, gum, &c., while the mere stem or woody fibre principally serves as the

[Continued on first page.]

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR
SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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BUSINESS

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS-\$2.00 A YEAR
Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 10.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, JULY 25, 1866.

NUMBER 46.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

New Court House and Jail.

Editor Messenger:

Having been requested to furnish for publication a statement showing the expenses incurred by Washington County by reason of not having a County Jail and offices, I have prepared and herewith submit the following exhibit, showing the amount of such expenses during the year commencing June 1, 1865, and ending June 1, 1866, to wit:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Amount paid for office rent..... | \$275.00 |
| For guarding prisoners during trial..... | 425.00 |
| Boarding guards of prisoners..... | 183.00 |
| For conveying prisoners to and from St. Paul..... | 87.00 |
| The amount paid for boarding prisoners at the hotels in this city, during the two terms of the court, at \$2.00 per day, was..... | \$450 |
| Assuming that the expenses of boarding prisoners in jail here would be the same as in Ramsey county, \$4.00 per week, there would be an extra expense in the item of board of..... | 321.84 |

Making the total extra expense during the year.....\$1,391.84

I have further been requested to state also in connection with the pecuniary disadvantages arising out of the want of Jail and offices, certain facts showing the danger of irreparable losses and embarrassments to which the county is liable so long as no fire proof offices are provided for the public records. This subject has already been brought before the public in a very able editorial in the *Messenger* of June 6, 1864.

The fact that there is great danger of losing all of our public records at any time, must be apparent to any one familiar with the location of the county offices. And the alarming frequency of destructive fires all over the country at the present time, should lead us to consider and reflect upon the inevitable consequences of a similar occurrence in this city with reference to the county records.

The accidental combustion of a match, or explosion of a lamp, in either of the stores immediately below the offices, might and probably would result in the total destruction of the records of all real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office, and of the delinquent tax records in the Auditor's office. The destruction of the latter would involve the loss of all back taxes, varying in amount from thirty thousand to fifty thousand dollars; and that of the former—the loss of all evidences of title to land, besides the cost of books and furniture.

The Treasurer's office is provided with a so-called fire-proof safe, but it is questionable whether, in case of fire, this safe would stand the test. The main loss, however, most disastrous in its consequences to the public at large, would be the loss of the records in the Register's office. It is indeed, impossible to trace the extent of the embarrassments and injuries growing out of such a loss; and in deciding upon the question to be submitted to the people of this county at the next general election, this one should outweigh all other pecuniary considerations involved in the case.

A few words with reference to the means to build, and our ability to procure the same:

As I understand it, it is the plan of the Board of County Commissioners, if authorized by their constituents to do so, to negotiate a loan of the amount required, and to issue bonds, payable in ten to fifteen years.

Under the present financial state of the county, we may reasonably expect that such a loan could be effected without any difficulty, and on easy terms.

The present valuation of the taxable property in this county is nearly two million dollars, and is increasing steadily from year to year. Assuming the amount necessary to make the contemplated improvements to be \$18,000, at an annual interest of eight per cent., a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., or ten cents on one hundred dollars valuation, per annum, would create a sinking fund sufficient to discharge the whole debt in the course of nine years.

No additional tax would be required for the payment of the interest, inasmuch as the present annual expenses paid on account of the want of Jail and offices, as hereinbefore stated,

nearly equals the amount of the interest on the bonds.

It is, however, the opinion of many that, taking into account the value of the present court house and site, making the same available in the erection of a new stone structure, the cost would be less than estimated above.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
County Auditor.

Statistics of Crime.

To show how figures may be made to lie, we quote the following sneer at New England from a Copperhead paper:

"Georgia, with a population about the same as Massachusetts, has about one-fifteenth as many paupers, and one-twentieth as many criminals. Taken together, the average pauperism and crime in New England are about eight times greater than in any other portion of the population of the country."—*Chicago Times*.

To which the Chicago Tribune very appropriately adds that the statistics of the North American Indians, or Australian natives, or Caribbean cannibals, would show a still smaller proportion of both paupers and criminals in comparison with Georgia, than Georgia shows in comparison with Massachusetts. The statistics of pauperism tell not how many people need public relief, but how many receive it. So the statistics of crime show, not how many people commit crime, but how many are punished. If Georgia relieved fewer of her paupers than Massachusetts, statistics would charge her with having fewer paupers. If she punished more of her criminals, statistics would charge her with having more crime, whereas she would in fact have less. The Caribbean cannibals who eat their paupers and punish no criminals whatever, would figure in statistics as being absolutely exempted from pauperism and crime.

One point our Copperhead contemporaries must rest assured. The paupers and criminals of New England, so far from being identical in person or feeling with the philanthropists of New England, will join with the Copperheads in sneering at New England pity and philanthropy, in defending and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since.

We are to-day further from union, further from settlement, further from final success than we were seven months ago. The Union is to-day less a Union than it was three months after the war was settled.—*Times*.

It was just about three months after the war was ended that Johnson introduced his "policy" of reconstruction, and from that day forward matters have been going on from bad to worse. The rebels took new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since. Many of them really begin to think that their "lost cause" will ere long be resurrected from the ashes of despair and eventually triumph. They believe that Johnson's sympathies are with the rebels, and that he is getting new courage when they found that he was on their side, and have steadily grown more impudent, noisy, venomous, and devilish ever since.

But we dare not give rein to fancy on this intoxicating theme. There is one other kind of squeeze which suggested these rambling thoughts. Of all the squeezes ever experienced by the writer hereof, deliver us from another squeeze in one of Gordon's Power Presses. While repairing and adjusting one of these machines a few days ago, our right hand was accidentally caught in its voracious maw, at a point where the pressure can only be computed by multiplied tons of weight. For the first time, we surrendered as a prisoner. The crushing of finger nails and the pulverizing of bones, can only be compared to the rending of forests when the elements are in a fury. Good-bye, finger-nails—good-bye, dry bones that have been faithful these long years! We wish we could say good-bye, pains and aches.

READER.—If the *Messenger* appears stale to-day, know ye that we scribble and clip with our left hand, while our right and the whole frame writhe with agony.

About seven thousand Scandinavians have passed through Chicago this season for Minnesota, and more are expected.

WM. CROSSLER.
July 23, 1866.—2m.

LOCAL NEWS.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—We like some kinds of squeezing—and who does not? We love to get a luscious lemon between the jaws of a good squeezer, and witness the gushing fluid gurgling over into a pitcher of ice-water. And speaking of squeezing, memory leads us back to a country farmhouse, surrounded by mountains and babbling brooks and waterfalls and meadows and orchards and heard of long kine, where our then venerable grand-mother, with a simple lever—one end placed firmly in a great oak post erected for the purpose, and on the other a huge rock—was wont to compress the fruit of the cow and bring it out into great huge cheeses—yellow, savory, luscious cheeses. This is one of the three memories of our grand-mother. We remember the cheese-press, the good-night kiss, and the cottage that bore her to the old country kirk-yard. This was three decades or more ago. Are we growing old? And yet it seems but a day in retrospect. *Tempus fugit!* And then what memories cluster around that old orchard and its cider-press! We can see the apples rolling into the rude hopper, from mammoth piles resembling a circus tent—the old horse, as he tramped his endless and circuitous rounds grinding the apples—we can hear the luscious fruit crushing between those wooden cogs, and see the pumice tumbling into the reservoir below, and from thence borne on brawny and denuded arms to that wonderful press. How we gazed upon that mystic machine, and regarded it the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever emanating from the mind of man. Rude in structure, but to memory dear—that same old cider-press! Tier after tier, the crushed and juicy fruit towered up—each layer encased in whisps of golden straw—until the "cheese" was completed. The straw carefully adjusted over the mountain of juicy sweetness and surmounted by a few boards, all was ready for the *squeezing* process. Half a dozen stalwart hands upon the lever, and the huge wooden screw—appearing to our imaginative eyes as long and as large as Trinity church spire, and even more useful—commenced descending with a musical squeak, redolent of memories suggestive of overflowing gourd cups and straw-suckers. Such straws, such cups, such cider! With each revolution, the gushing torrent came foaming and roaring through the crevasses of straw, making glad the hearts surrounding the Christmas hearth-stone. Oh! how!

"Dear to the heart are the scenes of our childhood!"

And, then, there are other modes of squeezing; and—such squeezing! What, this side the scenes of perennial bliss—that celestial abode where we can read our title clear to mansions in the skies?—can be compared with the gentle pressure of the velvet hand—the one we love! Jersey peaches—lobster salad—Hayana cigars—stand aside!

SCALY.—The *Pioneer* local says that Prof. Eames, recently returning from the Vermillion gold mines, reports the capture in Vermillion Lake of a pickerel which measured seven feet and two inches in length. That fish was almost as long as Captain Bill McKusick, of this city.

Rather fishy, that story!

Wm. Crossler advertises his splendid farm for sale to—being located near the city. It is a gem of a farm, and the purchaser will be fortunate.

WELCOME.—The *Hudson Star and Times*—destroyed by the recent great fire in that city—Phenix like, has risen again from its ashes, and appears upon our table enlarged and greatly improved in typographical appearance. Success to our enterprising contemporaries!

CHANGE OF STYLE.—Some weeks ago the St. Croix, in imitation of the ladies, adopted the waterfall costume. Becoming disgusted, the style is becoming quietly discarded, and the stream is going back to first principles. During the past few days the water has raised about ten inches.

A GALA DAY.—Last Wednesday over three hundred Sunday school teachers and scholars of Prescott made an excursion to Hudson on the steamer Knapp. Quite a number came through to this city. The affair was pleasant and interesting throughout.

ASSUMING SHARP.—The north School House is being pushed through by the contractors—Messrs. May & Brown—with commendable activity. The building is already inclosed and will be ready for occupancy by the first of September.

NOT IN THE CONTRACT.—During

ITEMS IN BRIEF:

Senator Ramsey and Representative Donnelly and Windom keep our sanctum well supplied with documents that are almost indispensable to a newspaper office. Thank you, gentlemen.

The next State Fair for Wisconsin is announced to be held at Janesville, the last week of September.

The Cornet Band discoursed some excellent music on the shores of Lily Lake last Thursday evening on the occasion of a social gathering at the residence of Governor Holcombe.

Refreshing showers have been the order of the day (and night, too,) during the past week—just what was needed by the maturing crops.

The harvesting of spring wheat commenced thirty miles north of us—near Osceola—on the 20th of July.

Capt. Oliver, of Lakeland—always the first in market with early vegetables—supplied our market last Friday, the 20th, with green corn—about two weeks earlier than many portions of New England.

FREIGHT OFFICE, Osceola July 21st.

DEAR VAN:

Please find, accompanying this note, half a bushel of fresh blueberries—fresh from the wilds of Folk.

Will you please to send us one berry—just one berry—from the steamboat loads being daily received at the enterprise village of Osceola.

Last Saturday we received an omnious looking box per steamer *Delle*, accompanied with the following note:

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Will you please to send us one berry—just one berry—from the steamboat loads being daily received at the enterprise village of Osceola.

Thanks. We will name all the new boys and girls in town "Sam.

Yours, fraternally and eternally,

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NEWS SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.
Five cases of cholera were reported in New York Tuesday and one in Brooklyn. It is rumored McClellan will be appointed Secretary of War when Stanton resigns.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee have been in session and decided to join the Philadelphia Convention movement.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has notified the Douglas Monument Association that he cannot be present at the laying of the foundation stone until after the middle of August.

TUESDAY was the hottest day ever known in New York. The thermometer was 102 in the shade. There were forty-three cases of sun stroke, twenty-three of which proved fatal, and in Brooklyn sixteen, nine being fatal.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

GOLD opened at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A FIFTY thousand dollar fire occurred in New York Thursday night.

FREEMAN CLARK has resigned his position as Comptroller of Currency, because he disagrees with the political situation of the President.

The bill granting \$30,000 to aid the Portland sufferers passed the Senate yesterday. It was stoutly opposed by Mr. Trumbull of Illinois.

SENATOR TRUMBULL offered yesterday a resolution declaring that Tennessee was restored to her rights as a State, and that her representatives would be admitted.

The Court of Common Pleas in Indianapolis have decided that National Banks in Indiana are not liable to taxation for State or municipal purposes owing to a deficiency in their State laws.

The Indiana State Convention of National Unionists met at Indianapolis yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five delegates were present. They were lavish in their encomiums upon the President, and appointed delegates to Philadelphia.

Tara question of selecting a President of the State presents, is being discussed by the Senators. It has been determined to select a Western man, and Senators Sherman, Pomeroy and Wade are mentioned in connection with the position.

The Ohio State Democratic Central Committee has appointed Geo. H. Pendleton, Wm. Allen, Geo. W. Morgan and Wm. A. White delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The remaining delegates will be elected by district conventions.

LUCREIA played havoc in Brooklyn Thursday night. It struck a rope factory, exploding four boilers, which flew in all directions and did great damage. A church in Brooklyn was also struck by lightning during the same storm.

One of these sad calamities which are constantly being recorded occurred at Great Falls, New Hampshire, Thursday. Two young ladies, while bathing, ventured beyond their depth and were drowned. The mother of one went to her daughter's rescue and shared her fate. The bodies were recovered.

MAGNIFICENT has introduced a system which might be termed naturalization made easy. It allows foreigners going to Mexico to become citizens in twenty-four hours after their arrival, if they have visible means of support and renounce their allegiance to their former government.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

MR. STANSHAW has decided to accept the position of Attorney-General, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate.

MEMBERS of Congress are leaving for their homes, in view of the near approach of the adjournment.

MR. DIX has notified Secretary Harlan that twenty more miles of the Pacific Railroad have been completed, making a total of one hundred and forty.

MR. P. RANDOLPH, late of New York, is in Washington advocating a plan whereby the freedmen can be educated at their own expense.

COLUMBUS DELANO has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the Twentieth Ohio District. Ohio evidently intends to return all her Union Congressmen as all the Conventions held thus far have made no nominations.

THE CHICAGO Tribune says the President has signed a bill extending the three seven years for the construction of a railroad from St. Peter to the Southern boundary of this State. The description of the route taken by the road would indicate that the road was the line of interest.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS has decided to reject the nomination of Tuckerman of New York as Minister to Greece, and test that should not be sufficient they propose to abolish the post. The nomination of ex-Gov. Holden of North Carolina, to a Foreign Mission, will be rejected owing to his participation in the rebellion.

THE PRESIDENT has approved an act providing that whenever it shall appear that the United States have sold or disposed of any lands granted to the territory or State of Minnesota, for the purpose of assisting in the construction of railroads, after the definite location of the line of road, and before the withdrawal of sail lands from sale, at the proper local land office, said State may, by its agent, select in lieu of the lands so sold or disposed of, from any of the lands of the United States subject to sale, being odd numbered sections, within two miles of the line of the proper road, a quantity of land equal to that so sold or disposed of, and the lands so selected shall be substituted for those so sold or disposed of by said State, in all respects as if said substituted lands had been a part of the original grant to the same.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

Four or five smuggling vessels have been captured off the coast of North Carolina.

HON. E. B. WASHINGTON still lies ill at Gen. Grant's residence in Washington. He will go to the sea-side some Sunday.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE HAVE AGREED TO recommend the nomination of Randall for U. S. General and this renders his confirmation certain.

MR. NEWTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and Defenses, the Superintendent of the Government printing office, are to be removed.

MR. HOWARD met with a serious accident in Washington Saturday by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The driver was thrown out and, Gen. Howard narrowly escaped being badly injured.

Tax weather is favorable for the laying of the Atlantic cable. Steamers have gone out to meet the Great Eastern. A telegraph office was opened at Hart's Court, Saturday.

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TENNESSEE.

The First Reconstructed State.

House Proceedings Relative to her Admission.

125 for to 12 against Receiving the Prodigal.

From the House Proceedings, 20th.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee.

Mr. Bingham withdrew his demand for the previous question, and modified his substitute so as to read:

Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress:

The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirteenth Congress, and has also ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and has also ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations with the Union; and again entitled to representation in Congress, duly elected and qualified.

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ATER MESSENGER.

Y THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR
SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

A. VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Two Dollars a Year, invariably in Advance.

Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

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D. R. J. C. RHODES,

Physician and Surgeon.

Murdock's Block,

In the room recently occupied W. M. McCluer

STILLWATER, MINN.

Having returned from the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, has resumed practice in this city.

D. C. HANSEN, ALBANY, N.Y.

HANKS & JENKS,

RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber at any point on the Mississippi river between St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn.

Will also buy all Logs on commission.

n48 Stillwater, Minn.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, Clerk Agent.

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schleifer's Clothing Store,

Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN A. B. STICKNEY

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE STILLWATER CORNET BAND

Offer their services for Public and Private Excursions, Processions, Parties, Celebrations, &c., &c.

GOOD MUSIC & TERMS MODERATE

Address W. M. CAPRON, Secy.

Stillwater, June 7, 1866—4m

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. G. BUTTS & CO., REAL ESTATE

AGENTS, STILLWATER, MINN.

PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866—3m

n48

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY

PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866—4f

JAMES N. CASTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

GODFREY SEIGENTHALER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

PHENIX BLOCK, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State, and promptly attend to all matters pertaining to his profession.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GRAINING,

PAPER HANGING, &c.

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE TERMS.

Orders left at Carter's Drug Store, promptly filled.

P. F. SMITH.

W. M. M. MCCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Murdoch Bro's Block,

Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DOCTORS WILLEY & HAND,

Consulting Physicians & Surgeons.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

SAM'L. WILLEY, M. D.

June 19, 1866—4f—1m

DISEASES OF THE EYE

(ACUTE OR CHRONIC)

GRANULATION OF THE LIDS, ULCERATION OF THE LACHRYMAL GLANDS,

FILM AND WEAKNESS OF VISION FROM ANY CAUSES.

THIS article is presented to the public with ass.

of its efficacy as a curative of most dis-

eases of the eye or eyelids.

It is a safe, simple, and effective reme-

dical for vision, dimness,

diseased state of eye.

J. A. BATES.

MORSE'S

ELIAN EYE B

E. An Infallible Remedy

FOR

PICTURES.

The undersigned having recently made great

improvements in his Gallery, is now prepared

to wait upon all who may favor him with their

orders, that he can give

is not satis-

take

All Work Warranted!

The Cheapest place to

buy your

DRY - GOODS

— 18 —

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

Where you get good Goods at

low prices.

A beautiful stock of

Dress Goods,

At all prices from 10 cents up.

SILK SAQUES

— A ND —

Basquetines

Cloth Saques & Circulars

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NEW STYLES.

A Handsome line of

Black Silk Cloth and Cassimeres,

Prints, Muslins, &c.,

ALL VERY CHEAP.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

St. Paul, Minn.

WOOLEN GOODS

— O F HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Proprietors of the

North Star Woolen Mill!

at Minneapolis, Minn., having run their

factory during the entire winter, are now enabled

to place in the market the most extensive and

superior stock of Woolen Cloth ever offered

to the people of the North-west, consisting of

Fine Light and Dark Tweeds, Plain and

Checkered Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets,

Socks, &c.

Our cloths are made

EXCLUSIVELY

With Wool, with the latest improved machinery,

and by the most skillful and experienced

workmen.

We now offer them for sale, both wholesale

and retail, at greatly reduced prices.

For Farmers and Wool-growers we offer the most

Liberal Inducements

to exchange Wool for Cloth, allowing more

than the market price for Wool, and selling

our Cloths at a small profit.

TERMS moderate—Fare, unexceeded by any

other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.

ALBERT LOWELL, Superintendent.

Stillwater, June 20, 1866. 40

CASH PRICES.

Agencies for exchanging on the same terms as

the Factor will be found at Rochester,

Cannon Falls, Clinton Falls, Faribault, and

Wabasha.

Terms moderate. Office, Main street,

near Myrtle.

June 6, 1866—3m

40-1/2

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY

PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866—4f

40-1/2

J. F. COMBACKER.

July